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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 37 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SAFFRON

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General Election Plan For Sind

Cabinet Move For Dissolution Of Legislature

PREMIER SEES GOVERNOR: MINISTERIAL PARTY'S COUNTERBLAST TO OPPOSITION GROUPS

KARACHI, February 13.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier, interviewed the Governor of Sind to-day.

Earlier, the Premier and members of his party met in a conference to consider the situation arising out of the defeat of the Government by a Congress amendment. Twelve members including Pir Illahi Bux and Mir Bande Ali, Ministers, were present.

A NEW TECHNIQUE

Interviewed by the "United Press", Pir Illahi Bux. Education Minister, said that since the Congress, Hindu Independent and Muslim League Parties were non-co-operating with the Government "by creating hitches in the conduct of official business", his party had decided to work for the dissolution of the House by creating a deadlock. The Party, he declared, was prepared for the dissolution and would face fresh elections.

CABINET TO RESIGN

He added that the Premier would make a statement in the House to that effect to-morrow, and thereafter the Premier and the Party Ministers were likely to tender resignation of their offices.—United Press.

Khan Bahadur Allahbuksh, Premier of Sind.

Sind Govt. Suffers Defeat

Congress Member's Amendment Passed By 26 Votes To 16

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

The proceedings of the Sind Assembly came to an abrupt end this morning following the Government's defeat by 26 votes to 16 on the amendment of a Congress member to the Marketing Bill, seeking to exempt contribution from Hindu traders for charitable purposes from being regarded as trade allowance.

After a full dress debate the amendment was pressed to a division and carried with the support of the Muslim League.

On the announcement of the result of the division, the Premier requested the House to be adjourned for the day to enable him to reconsider the situation with particular reference to the Bill as he felt that the Government did not have a majority.—A.P.

BE READY

Gujerat Should Not Fail Gandhiji: Says Sardar

BROACH, Feb. 13.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed a crowded meeting in Azad Maidan, Broach, this evening. The meeting was largely attended by Muslims, Parsis and other communities. The Sardar said that India was dragged into the war without its consent. The chosen representatives of the people in Provincial and Central Legislatures were not consulted. The Congress called upon the British Government to clarify their war aims and their application to India. The Congress claimed the right of self-determination and demanded that it should have the right to frame its own constitution. Instead of conceding this legitimate demand, communal differences and the question of the States were put forward and we were told that this right could not be conceded so long as all questions were not settled.

Sardar Patel expressed the opinion that these differences would not be settled so long as the game of playing one against the other community continued.

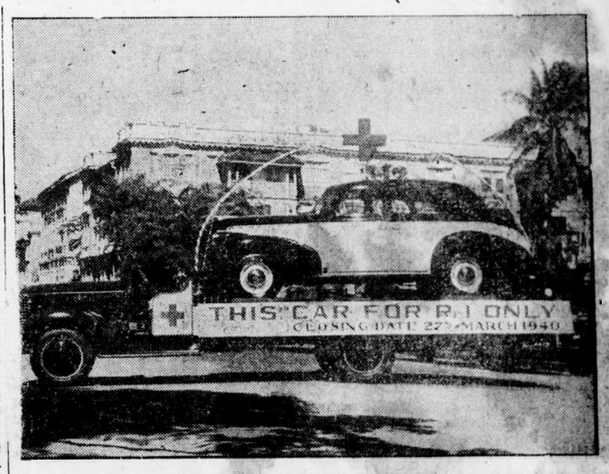
The only remedy, he said, was the Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise representing the will of all classes and creeds.

Sardar Patel said the Congress did not want to trample upon the rights of minorities. It had agreed to safeguard all their legitimate claims. "If their offer of Dominion Status of the West-Minster type is genuine, why should we not be allowed to make our choice? In all probabilities, a free India may decide to continue the British connection. India does not want a repetition of the past. The British Government must clearly agree to concede the demands. Unless that is done, Indians cannot wholeheartedly support the war", declared Sardar Patel.

"India has no ill-will towards Britishers. Thanks to the British Government, she cannot stand alone. Yet given the choice, she may elect to keep up the British connections. Why should we seek the assistance of any other power if England deals fairly with India? The question of States is also of British creation. Their continuance in the present form cannot be urged by England, fighting for democracy. Britain fighting for democracy in Europe cannot defend autocracy in India. The Congress does not desire the destruction of the States but surely these rulers of Indian States cannot have wider powers than the King of England to whom they owe allegiance. They can live only on the goodwill of their subjects. They can no longer remains as autocrats in India. The recent declaration of the Secretary of State makes it clear that the British Government is not likely to concede India's demands.

In conclusion, Sardar Patel said: "It is our sacred duty to sink all our differences in this unprecedented crisis and act as disciplined soldiers and be prepared to follow our great leaders as one man. Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest moral force that will lead us to victory. He expects certain conditions to be fulfilled We must be prepared to follow his leadership. Mahatmaji is not idle. He is working incessantly. The fate of India's 35 crores depends upon this final struggle. It cannot be taken up without making the fullest preparation.

If England accepts India's conditions and concedes our right to settle the constitution in a Constituent Assembly, then all questions including minorities and States will be easily settled. India cannot and will not give up her ideas. We should all give up our weaknesses, be ready for the struggle and do our duty when the time comes. Gujarat should not fail Mahatmaji."—A.P.



NUMBERED TICKET SCHEME FOR RED CROSS FUND

A brand-new motor car for one rupee—that is the prize offered to supporters of the "numbered ticket scheme" being run in aid of the Bombay Presidency Red Cross Fund.

In addition there are 39 other prizes, ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 25. And each ticket entitles the holder to free admission to the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday, March 30, when a brilliant pageant is to be presented.

The prize car—a Chevrolet de luxe Sedan, costing Rs. 4,900—has been mounted on a lorry and is being exhibited in the principal streets of the city. Tickets may be bought from those accompanying it and, judging from the sales to date, the public response is going to be even greater than had been anticipated.

The pageant at the Brabourne Stadium will be presented on both March 30 and 31. Details of the programme are still incomplete but it will include a display by His Excellency the Governor's Bodyguard, a military tattoo, Indian ballet-dancing and garba dances.

There will not be an elephant fight. A suggestion that one should be staged was made, but the Entertainments Sub-Committee of the Fund, to whom the idea was referred, definitely decided against it.

COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BRINGS

Success To China

CHUNGKING, Feb. 13.

It is officially announced that Chinese forces have recaptured the important town of Pingyang, north-east of Nanning in South Kwangsi.

The Chinese on February 11 launched a strong attack on Japanese forces holding the town and after an all-day battle the Chinese forces occupied the town inflicting 5,000 casualties on the Japanese.

The 'communique' states that after three days of irresistible Chinese encircling and outflanking movements, the Japanese forces in Pingyang area are beginning a general withdrawal towards Nanning.

FURTHER CHINESE SUCCESS

Further successes in Chinese counter-offensive in Southern Kwangsi are claimed in the latest Chinese military dispatches.

Over 16,000 Japanese are said to have been killed or wounded in three days fighting in the neighbourhood of Pingyang where the Chinese have reached outskirts of the town. Other Japanese units are retreating from Shanling.

The Chinese state that bad weather is hampering the Japanese air action. Chinese military observers declare that Japanese air activity on all fronts was much less marked than at the start of war.—Reuter.

On Western Front

THREE HEINKELS SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Feb. 13.

It is now revealed that the fighter squadron of the R.A.F. formed with the £100,000 gift from the Nizam of Hyderabad has shot down its first enemy aircraft.

It is the first of the newly formed squadrons to do so. Its victim was one of the three Heinkels shot down during raids on shipping on February 3. A souvenir of the combat in the form of a rubber boat is now housed in the squadron's rest room.

It will be recalled the Heinkel crashed in the sea on the Northumberland coast. The crew of three took to the rubber boat but the highseas swept them overboard. Subsequently, their bodies were washed ashore. Pieces of the bullet-ridden Heinkel came ashore and the squadron has had a piece beaten into a shield engraved with the squadron's crest.

Nearly all the Dominions are represented among the squadron's pilots.—Reuter.

FLIGHTS OVER FRONT DESPITE COLD

PARIS, Feb. 13.

Despite the new cold wave which has descended on the Western Front, British planes made a long reconnoitring flight over north-west Germany and returned safely although they were attacked by German fighters, it is stated here.

On the front itself, the thermometer has fallen to only eight degrees above zero Fahrenheit and all activities are at a standstill, except patrolling and reconnaissance flights.

The French also made one such flight and a number of sorties were made by their fighter machines. One solitary German plane toured over Northern France.—Reuter.

Socialists Support Azad's Candidature

He Stands For All That Is Best In Congress Brand Of Nationalism

POONA, Feb 13

The assertion that Gandhiji's leadership in the present crisis is the best guarantee of united national resistance "which is the prime significance of Maulana Azad's candidature" has been made by Mr. Achyut Patwardhan a former member of the Congress Working Committee, and Messrs N. G. Gorey and S. M. Joshi, Congress Socialists, in a press statement supporting the candidature of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for the presidentship of the Ramgarh Congress.

They say: "Maulana Azad has stood for over twenty years for all that is best in the Congress brand of nationalism; which has itself become a challenge to both Hindu and Muslim sectarianism. Universality of outlook and utter absence of all sectarian dogmatism mark this veteran ex-President as particularly fitted for the presidential honour."—United Press.

NAZI BID TO RUN BR. BLOCKADE

See Page 7

Convoys Minimise Casualties

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The Admiralty state that three British and three neutral merchant ships were sunk by enemy action last week. British loss totalled 19,585 tons and in addition the 224 tons fishing trawler "Teresa Boyle" was sunk in the German air-raid on February 10 Neutral losses totalled 10,128 tons.

SUCCESSFUL CONVOYS

Upto February 7 the number of ships escorted in British convoys since the beginning of the war was 8,284 of which only 18 were lost—.217 per cent. Of the 18 lost two were neutrals and only one Greek vessel, "Keramial", was sunk by a U-Boat. The U-Boat was itself destroyed.

CALL TO FISHERMEN

The Admiralty to-day launched an appeal for 10,000 fishermen between the ages of 18 and 45 to man naval patrol ships. About 10,000 men of this category have already joined the patrol service, since the beginning of the war.—Reuter.

DELHI "HUKUM" TO PROVINCES:

No Departure From Congress Policy

(From A Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Definite directions that there should be no change in the main lines of the policy followed by the Congress while in Office, in spite of the break-down in the Gandhi-Viceroy talks, are understood to have been given to Governors of Provinces where the Constitution has been suspended following the Congress Ministerial resignations.

The directions from Delhi particularly refer to the programme of prohibition on which the Congress had laid special emphasis while in Office. The question whether the area of prohibition as demarcated by the Congress Ministries should be extended or not, during the next financial year, seems to have been left to the discretion of the respective Governors. The question will be decided by the Governors in consultation with their Advisers after a scrutiny of the financial position resulting from prohibition since its inauguration.

Following the break-down of the Gandhi-Viceroy talks, the British Government seems to be anxious to avoid in the erstwhile Congress-governed provinces any action that would amount to a departure from the Congress policy or undoing of the work of the popular Ministries.

The Budget proposals for the ensuing year in these provinces will, therefore be drawn up with a view to conform to the policy followed by the Congress. Apart from prohibition, rural development is also expected to be a feature of the proposals in such of the provinces where the Congress Ministries had already a beginning in this direction.

'QUAKE ROCKS SHILLONG

SHILLONG, Feb. 13.

A severe earthquake shock lasting for five minutes rocked Shillong this evening at 5-25 (standard time).

The shock coming in close succession to minor tremors twice yesterday caused some amount of consternation in the locality.

No damage is reported so far.—United Press.

Chief Of U. S. Naval Operators Says

AMERICA IS NOT IMMUNE

Conditions In Far East And Europe May Lead To World War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Present conditions in Europe and the Far East threaten to lead to a world conflagration, declared Rear-Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives.

He added that the international situation was fraught with more possibilities of affecting the United States than in 1914-1915.

"The ultimate aims of Germany and Russia cannot be definitely determined, nor can the public utterances of their leaders be accepted at their face value."—Reuter.

ANOTHER COLONEL HOUSE MISSION

Soviet Journal On Sumner Welles' Visit

MOSCOW, Feb. 13

The "Trud", the organ of Soviet Trade Unions, compares the proposed visit of Mr. Sumner Welles with that of Colonel House in 1916.

Col. House, declares the paper, disguised the real aims of the United States, "which then were making preparations to participate in the war.

It adds, "The American billionaires of today are trying to convert the present war into a general world conflagration".—Reuter.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13

Forty-three degrees of frost Fahrenheit was registered this morning by the Meteorological Institute near Utrecht. This is the lowest temperature ever recorded in Holland.—Reuter.

People Repudiate Princes
Page 4.

NEW SOVIET

Pressure On Latvia?

RIGA, Feb. 13.

The broadcast by the President of Latvia is interpreted in some quarters that Russia has been bringing new pressure on Latvia. But a denial has been issued by the Latvian Foreign Minister who states "we have had no difficulties with the Russians since the October pact of mutual assistance."

PREMIER'S SPEECH

"We have no right to cherish the illusion that everything will turn out for the best," declared M. Ulmanis, President and Prime Minister of Latvia, broadcasting a warning that 1940 would be a difficult year.

"The requirements of national defence are increasing every day and when the decisive hour comes, at least one man in each home will have to don the uniform. Everyone must have his equipment ready. I bid each of you to look to this. If money is lacking for such purpose, those who have money must help those who have not. If the situation were not very grave, I would not touch on such matters. We will strengthen the defences of our country but the population must be ready to make great sacrifices in the near future. It would also be wise for you to put aside enough supplies of bread and food to last a year. Nothing is lost for the moment but it would be wise that every one should prepare himself."

It is stated in authoritative quarters here that no new demands have been received by Latvia from Russia.—Reuter.

MANU SUBEDAR'S RETORT

To Finance Member
See Page 8

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Invited correspondence from ladies, preferably Muslims by a well-settled and handsome bachelor with a view to marrying. Please apply Box No. 12801, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an expert weaving and design master to control about 30 power looms. Main line woollen fancy piece goods. Apply sharp with qualifications and experience stating the minimum salary acceptable. Post Box No. 44, Amritsar. (12825)

Wanted a B. A. B. T. or at least S. T. C. with second language Persian as Assistant teacher in a High School in the Indian State. Service pensionable. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. to 70 by biennial increment of Rs. 5 p.m. Future prospects according to vacancies in higher grades. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1960, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Asst. by H. S. Gaind, Arya Nagar, Lucknow. Author and Trainer of New and Prospective Life Insurance Agents by correspondence. State salary required. (12810)

Applications for twenty-five appointments at the Marathi Districts in the Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Berar are very immediately invited. Applications should be made on the prescribed printed application forms which can be obtained from our office on payment of the cost of Rupee One and Annas Five to be sent only by Money-orders before the 20th of February, 1940, so as to submit the same after having filled in and duly signed by the candidates before the 29th of February, 1940. Nobody should visit the office unless called. The selected deserving candidates shall get decent salary and provident fund, etc. The candidates must possess sound knowledge of English and Marathi and should clearly write full name and full address on the money-order coupon. All communications should be addressed to: Manager, The "Hindu-Sanghatana" Karyalaya, Wardha (C.P.) (12616).

62. TO BE LET

To Let Airy, Well-Lighted Blocks for all communities at "Summit" Forjett Hill Road at Rs. 50. Inquire on spot or Telephone 20413 **Bengali. Between 3 and 5 p.m.** (1898)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th February, 1940, this day being a Public Holiday, (MUHARRAM) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th February, 1940.
1947.

THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
315|321, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN that Policy No. 2429 on the life of Mr. Suraj Nath Karia Tewari is LOST or MISLAID, duplicate will be issued unless objection is lodged with this office within 15 days from the date hereof.

NAVAL C. JERAJANI,
General Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of a Refrigerating Plant for the Cold Storage Chambers at Arthur Crawford Market including renewal of the insulation in all chambers and provision of new doors as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1940.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for a Refrigerating Plant for A. C. Market," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

Forms of contract, specification, Blue Print &c. can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per set which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Dated, 12th February, 1940.

1966.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Practical Psychic Instruction—Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Mind-Reading, etc., are practically taught by post and by class tuition. Success guaranteed in ten weeks. For particulars, send 1 anna stamp. Prof. R. N. Rudra, 100-5, Surendranath Banerjee Road, Calcutta. (12692)

174. BOOKS

Cotton—Guaranteed figures Rs. 10 1923-39, figures book Rs. 2-0-0 Fulgalliwalla, Golpitha. Ahmed Bldg., Bombay. (12827)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathy. Best Postal Tuition in India guaranteed. Scholarships for deserving. For Asthma, Loss of vitality, Sexual diseases etc., we offer best specifics. Case sheet Forms sent free. "Common Diseases and their Treatment" is an eminently practical book on Homoeopathy written by Captain Oommen, an Allopath. Apply: Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (12705)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Monthly Remuneration 100|- rising to 225|-, Bonus 300|-. No Investment. Samples Free Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Limited, Ludhiana. (12744)

Public Notices

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to fill the post of an Assistant Live Stock Expert for Animal Husbandry work in Bengal, on a scale of pay of Rs. 550—100|2—1,550 per mensem in the case of a candidate of Non-Asiatic domicile and Rs. 300—50|2—650—30|2—800 per mensem in the case of a candidate of Asiatic domicile, a notice regarding which appears in Part II of the Calcutta Gazette of the 1st February, 1940. Copies of the notice, form of application and a memorandum giving full particulars regarding the terms of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, personally or on sending a half anna stamped envelope bearing full address. Applications should reach him not later than the 9th March, 1940.

(1965)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
(Works Branch)

NOTICE

TENDERS for the purchase of empty asphalt drums will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1940.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee One each to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer
City Engineer's Department,
(Works Branch),
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 12-2-1940.

(1964).

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. NOWROJI PALLONJI PAWRI, of Bombay, the sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Pallonji Nowroji Pawri, has as such Executor agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him of the piece of land admeasuring 2015 square yards or thereabouts, being Plot Number 76 of the Town Planning Scheme Number VI. of Andheri, in the Bombay-Suburban District, together with all the structures and edifices standing thereon, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

ALL persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, residence, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser at his office in "Shanti Sadan" Building, at Andheri, within fourteen days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated this 10th day of February, 1940.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
1961.

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.
Sc. 278|39.

RANGANADHA RAMACHANDRA KAULWAR. .... Plaintiff.
CHINNAPPA PARAPPA SANSUDDHI and others. Defendants

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the abovesaid suit against the defendants for recovery of Rs. 850-0-0 due on account, it is hereby made known that the said suit stands posted to 28-2-40 for notice to the second defendant.

M. PUNNAYYA, M.A. LL.B.
Vakil.
Bezwada, Dated 30-1-40. (12822)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1260 of 1939.

S. C. DESAI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
BALKRISHNA MADHAVLAL TALAJIA ..... Defendant.
To
BALKRISHNA M. TALAJIA.

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 1,960 with interest due at foot of Writing, dated 23rd December 1937, being moneys lent to you and as the above suit is filed as a Summary Suit if you do not enter an appearance within 10 days from this publication, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain Decree for Rs. 1,960 and interest and costs after the expiry of the said period of ten days.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1940.

RANCHHODDAS & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Examiner Press Bldg.,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

1962.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 1st March, 1940 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of Grain, Wheat, Castorseeds, Cotton sweepings, Iron packages, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments on which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen on the Office Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds, at Carnac Bridge Depot, and at important stations, on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT UNCLAIMED GOODS OFFICE, WADI BUNDER, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1940, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the above place unclaimed goods including bags of jawari, cotton, toor, masur, bajree, rice, cotton seed, G. N. seed, tilly, chillies, hirda, B. nuts, bundles of hooks, E. W. cases, E. B. baskets, B. leaves, earth, gunny, hemp, E. tins, ironwares, bedding, C. P. goods, tins of Ghee, oil, E. I. barrels, E. I. casks, baskets of bangles, glassware, M. R. tyres, cases of hair oil, medicine, soap, tea, H. H. effects, champals, shoes, haberdashery, electric goods, writing slates, crates of glass chimneys and jars, cases of hosiery, one crate contg. boat 16 feet long and 5 feet wide, etc., etc.

TERMS:—50 per cent deposit or full amount and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before 9th March, 1940.

BENNETT & CO.

BANDRA TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
From Feb. 14th. to 16th. only
BY PUBLIC DEMAND
CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
KING OF KINGS
Starring— H. B. WARNER and DOROTHY CUMMING
Full story of the birth, life and Death of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

A PICTURE THAT THE NATION NEEDS!
"ACHHUT"
Shree RANJIT Picture in 8th Week At
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Change of Programme
THE CAPITOL
Daily One Performance
At 6-30 p. m. only
CELEBRATED GUJARATI DANCER
NATARAJ VASHI
AND HIS TROUPE
Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
Plans open. 'Phone 20422.

2ND WEEK!
BETTE DAVIS ERROL FLYNN
THE PRIVATE LIVES OF ELIZABETH AND ESSEX
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EXCELSIOR

GOPALKRISHNA
See this Prabhat Picture with your family.
Starring: SHANTA APTE
PLAZA—Time as usual

A Breezy, Brilliant Musi-comedy
"JAWANI-KI-RIT"
New Theatres' Novel Hit!
6th WEEK
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 9-45

Packed audiences in every show vociferously applaud the thousand and one thrills of
"WIZARD OF OZ"
the M.G.M. Miracle picture in entire TECHNICOLOR
amazing scenes of magic and witchcraft with songs, dances, melodies
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30, 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW LADIES' SHOW AT 1 p.m.
NOVELTY
Grant Road Tram Terminus.

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IMPERIAL
Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M

THUNDERING THIRD WEEK!
HINDUSTAN CINETONE'S
Film with a different Touch!
MUD OF APNI NAGARIA
Starring:
Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH
with NAZIR, JAYANT, SINGH & MADHVI
Directed by:
GUNJAL
AT
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

"LETTER WRITER ALLOWED TO LEAVE INDIA: NO CENSOR CAN INTERRUPT INFORMATION IN HEADS"

Sensational Disclosures In Case Against Seven Foreigners

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the first hearing of the case in which seven foreigners stood charged with transmitting letters by an indirect route to evading the examination of the Censor, thereby contravening the provisions of the Defence of India Rules, the police prosecutor, made a disclosure before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when he stated that one of the letters seized by the Preventive Officer from the first accused Renato Cantafora could not be produced as an exhibit as it was missing.

A disclosure was made yesterday when a police officer admitted in his cross-examination by a defence solicitor that the writer of one of the 23 seized letters had been allowed by the authorities to leave Bombay.

The defence Solicitor put a string of questions on the same point and the officer in question further admitted that the writer of the letter was a German woman—a subject of the enemy country and that she had been allowed to go to Germany. The name of the woman was Mrs. Hartung.

When the hearing of the case was resumed yesterday afternoon, Renato Cantafora's case which formed the first of the series was taken up.

Mr. Aitken, Solicitor, appearing for the accused cross-examined the prosecution witnesses. Replying to Mr. Aitken, witness stated that the accused delivered the packet of letters to an officer of the M.V. "Voctoria," in a place, which was easily accessible to the public.

GONE TO GERMANY

Sub-Inspector Samant of the C.I.D. was then cross-examined at great length.

Defence Solicitor: Did some German women leave India after the letters were seized.

Witness:—Yes, some were allowed.

Question:—What was their destination?

The police prosecutor challenged the relevancy of the question when Mr. Aitken stated that it might be argued that the first accused wanted to send the letters to the enemy country but since these women had been allowed to proceed to Germany, they could go with the information "in their heads" which no censor could interrupt. There was therefore, he said, every possibility of leakage of information for which the accused could not be held responsible.

The Magistrate overruled the objection and allowed the question.

Question:—You know where these women went.

Answer:—To Europe.

Question:—I want the exact destination.

Answer:—To Germany.

Question:—Is it not a fact that one of these women is the writer of one of the 23 letters?

Answer:—Yes.

Question:—What is her name.

Answer:—Mrs. Hartung.

Question:—Any of these women, when they arrive in Germany might be responsible for leakage of information?

Answer—May be possible.

NOT GUILTY PLEA

Accused Cantafora, pleading not guilty stated that he had no intention to evade the examination of the censors in delivering the letters in the manner he had done. He only wanted to send the letters soon and he desired to oblige some of his friends. He was, he said, employed in the last war and had received many decorations Further, he was not aware that by doing so, he was doing anything illegal. He was also not connected with any political activities.

Dr. E. Coenz, an employee of the Lloyd Triestino, examined as a defence witness, stated that the passengers and members of the crew were allowed to post letters in the post box attached to the steamer but they were not allowed to post on board when the steamer was alongside. Letters, he said, could only be posted outside territorial waters.

Mr. Aitken, in his defence arguments, emphasised that the first accused had not posted the letters in question. Under the Defence of India Rules, sending of articles other than postal articles were not prohibited and the letters, in question, he stated were not postal articles. The Defence of India Rules framed during the last war, specifically prohibited these but not the present rules. Concluding he requested the Magistrate to put a liberal interpretation on a special act of an exceptional character.

Mr. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, argued that there could not be the least doubt that the intention of the accused, in delivering the letters was clearly to evade the examination of the censor.

Where was the necessity for the accused, he asked, to collect letters from several persons and send them through an Italian steamer except to evade the censor. The conduct and intention of the accused was to forward the seven letters to the enemy country. And there could be no doubt that the letters, in question were postal letters as contemplated by the postal rules. Postal letters only meant letters transmissible by post.

Accused's ignorance of the contents of the letters, was, he said immaterial. The significant fact was that seven of these letters were addressed to the enemy country and the accused could not plead ignorance on this point. It was also significant that none of these letters was stamped. That would have excited the suspicion of anyone. Taking all these facts into consideration, there could be no doubt about the accused's guilt.

At this stage, the Court rose and the case was adjourned to February 21.

On the application of Mr. Caroe, the Magistrate withdrew the order requiring the accused to call at the C.I.D. Office every day. It was submitted that to continue the order would mean great hardship to the accused.

Mr. D. M. Wadia Dead

A correspondent writes:—

"The death has occurred in Bombay on Monday of Mr. Dinshaw Manekji Wadia, Secretary of the N. M. Wadia Charities, at the age of 75. He belonged to the famous ship-builders' family and was the brother of the late Khan Saheb Bomanji Wadia, Assistant Constructor and Master Builder.

Mr. Dinshaw was connected with the N. M. Wadia Charities for nearly 20 years. He had a literary bent of mind, and had made a special study of astrology".

MANIPUR PEOPLE'S WIRE TO MAHATMA

GAUHATI, Feb. 11.

Manipur Praja Samilan leaders who arrived here yesterday have wired to Mahatma Gandhi's secretary requesting permission to interview Mahatmaji on Manipur affairs. They allege that the State authorities are indifferent to the demand of the Prajas and are repressing them.

No reply to their petitions to the Governor and the Viceroy has been received so far.—United Press.

A STAGE SUCCESS
OF 1940:—THE WORLD FAMOUS DRAMA:—SILVERKING
FROM LAST TWO SUNDAYS FULL HOUSE—ONCE AGAIN IN GUJARATI A CHARMING PLAY IN
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BAI Mooniebai
WITH DIRECTOR MR. MUNCHERSHAH POCHKHANAVALA
SOCIETY STAR BABY SUSHILA & OTHERS:—
OUR RATES ARE AS USUAL—
TICKETS CAN BE HAD FROM THEATRE
FROM MORNING TO NIGHT
ON SUNDAY 18th Feb. AT 3-15 P.M.
A Last CHANCE
PAKAD PARIN
BY A Well-known Author MR. R. F. SUTHNA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Rajen Sarcar. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Light music. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Hirabai Barodekar. 9-50 Viyog-Ki-Ghariyan 12-30 p.m. Dreamland. 12-45 Three choruses 12-55 Vijaya Bhide. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental melodies. 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Marathi literature. 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets. 3 Geography 5 You asked for it. 5-15 Selected by Miss Shalini Mane. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by P. C. Sharma. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Haripada Chaudhari. 6-24 Following the footprints. 6-50 In the Kitchennette. 6-40 R. Ramnathker. 7 G. N. Joshi. 7-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-30 His own choice. 7-45 Jalatarang Solo. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 A musical interlude. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Master Baswaraj. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Recitations from English poems. 9-55 Shanta Jathlikar. 10-5 Haripada Chaudhari. 10-15 G. N. Joshi. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Master Baswaraj. 8-45 Haripada Chaudhari. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 10 Close down.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Arti. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

51.48 metres (4,380 kc/s)

8 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Marathi pad. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Songs from the screen. 6-10 G. N. Joshi. 6-30 Master Baswaraj. 7 Bombay Guide. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Andhi-ka-Aina. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Hirabai Barodekar. 9-30 Agnes Barrett. 9-45 The Boston Symphony Orchestra. 9-50 Elli Millet. 10 Frieda Dyer. 10-10 The Chicago Symphony Orchestra. 10-15 Mehli Mehta. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 to 6 p.m. As in Bombay 2. 6 News in English. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Geets. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 Dadre Aur Ghazalen. 7-45 to 8-25 As in Bombay 2. 8-25 Zamiruddin Khan. 8-30 Matters of Moment. 8-45 to 9 As in Bombay 2. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 2. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-30 to 7-30 As in Bombay 2. 7-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Bengali songs. 7-15 Violin recital. 7-25 Vidya Nath Seth. 7-30 Hindi Kavi Sammelan. 8-15 Background to the news. 8-30 Nanhe Babu Kanwar. 8-50 Bal Saraswatibai. 9-50 Bawa Ganpati. 10-5 Chhayanat on the violin. 10-15 Bal Saraswatibai.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Chandera Lagi Britha Krandan. 5-30 Subodh Bhowmick. 5-50 A duet bhajan. 6-5 Eve's own. 7 Naren Ghosh. 7-15 Satya Gopal Dev. 7-30 Jiten Sen. 7-45 Why? 8 Nitya Burman. 8-20 Jiten Sen. 8-30 Seeta Devi. 9-5 Subodh Bhowmick. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Nitya Burman. 9-55 Naren Ghose. 10-5 Seeta Devi.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside. 6-10 Ashalata. 6-30 Mahadev Addy. 6-50 Swapna Saadhan 7.15 Anil Das. 7-25 Hasaramani. 7-45 Indians in the West Indies. 8 Just a surprise! 8-15 Shaila Devi. 9 The talk of the town. 9-45 Ted Frangopoulo and his Blue Harmony Boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-30 Valentines. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-30 Tirukkannapuram Srinivasa Iyengar. 6-5 Shrimati M. K. Rajam. 6-40 To-day's headline. 6-45 Telugu drama. 7 Sinews of peace. 7-15 Instrumental interlude. 7-50 K. R. Kumaraswamy. 8-35 The city is fallen. 9 Fortnightly news review. 9-15 An interlude. 9-45 Gene Krupa and his Orchestra. 9-51 A Guitar programme. 10-5 Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 10-10 Rev. D. R. Bazely.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Krishnabai. 6-18 Kumari Gyawati Bhatnagar. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Dak Ka Thaila. 7-15 E Mao, Behno, Betio. 8 Kifayet-Sha'ari. 8-20 Kumari Gyanwati, Bhatnagar. 8-32 Feature poems. 8-52 Krishnabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Kumari Gyanvati Bhatnagar. 10-3 Bhushan. 10-10 Krishnabai.

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump Out of Bed Full of Vim and Vigour.

Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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Reserve Fund ... Rs. 55,00,000

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17 30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

ESTD. 1919
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
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Secretary.

Bombay Selling In Liverpool Cotton Market

FAIR TRADE CALLING AND SUPPORT

Market Susceptible To Small Orders

Bombay, Feb 13

On Monday all American markets remained entirely closed being "Lincon Day".

The Liverpool cotton market was mainly influenced by weakness in Bombay market and prices opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 16 points with March quoted 7.90. Prices eased in sympathy with Bombay advices but the market was susceptible to small orders either way. There was Bombay selling which was followed by fair trade calling and local support. Prices improved 8 points from the opening level and March was quoted 7.98 which was the highest level. The session closed at a net decline of 7 to 9 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 8.15d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was also easy on increased selling and Uppers futures closed 11 to 14 points down with Spot cotton 13 points lower at 10.07. Giza futures closed 10 to 11 points down and Spot cotton prices were reduced 14 points at 10.49d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was easy with increased selling and Sakels futures declined 24 to 31 points. Ashmouni cotton futures with increased selling declined 27 to 37 points.

LOCAL OUTLOOK

Messrs. M. and B. Stern in their report o the day state:—

In the Ready market demand was moderate. A leading Exporter was a prominent buyer of staple varieties. The major portion of the crop in Berar and C. P. appears to have been marketed.

The Forward market opened steady in sympathy with Jute but soon declined on heavy long liquidation following various rumours. Exporters and Commission houses were good buyers the latter partly against straddle account. Later renewed selling by local operators caused further weakness.

At night, prices fell to Rs. 255 in sympathy with the weakness of silver and linseed but recovered at the close on renewed buying by Exporters and Commission Houses.

The recent pessimistic outlook and drop of Rs. 20 per candy can be attributed to several factors, the chief being Indian labour unrest, President Roosevelt's peace move, uncertainty over the forthcoming Budget and weakness of local share market and other commodities especially silver and linseed.

The outlook in the labour disputes both here and in Ammedabad seems somewhat more hopeful with prospects of a settlement shortly.

The recent peace talks which occur from time to time look like being forgotten in a few days.

The enlarging of the Select Committee for the Excess Profits Bill and the Finance Member's assurance that the proceeds will be spent in India should go a long way to relieving the apprehensions of Indian industries.

Regarding silver in view of the fact that local stocks are over 50,000 Bars apart from Indian Government holdings, well-informed circles consider it unlikely there will be any increase in the present import duty.

The narrowing of the parity betweei Indian and Argentine Linseed prices should lead to an improved demand from India and provided present parities remain, war orders appear likely from the British Government for linseed and other raw materials.

We consider the present price of cotton very reasonable and advise purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Liverpool March highest	7.98—08
Liverpool March lowest	7.90—16

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market narrow; Quotations lower in sympathy with Bombay. Some trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:

World cotton exports above last season long range outlook American exports dubious. Domestic cloths inactive. Mill activity holds. Business lower. Commodities steady. European mill activity full.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 12

February	7.99—08
March	7.98—08
April	7.97—09
May	7.97—09
June	7.95—09
July	7.94—08
August	7.88—08
September	7.82—83
October	7.77—08
November	7.73—07
December	7.70—07
January	7.66—08
February	7.63—09
March	7.61—09
May	7.56—09
July	7.51—10
Middling Spot	8.15—16
	10-45 a.m. quotations
March	7.97
May	7.96

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans, Feb 12

March	11.09—05
May	10.79—05
July	10.42—07
Middling Spot	10.64—06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 12

T T London on:—	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Paris	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
Madrid	39.60
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.53/7.58
Brussels	23.80/23.96
Milan	78.25
Berne	17.85/95
Copenhagen	20.55
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents:

Names	London 29th Jan.
Ahmalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	£ 0 9 3
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold	1 5 0
Turner & Newall	3 6 3
Associated Electric Industries	1 18 6
Attock Oil	2 7 6
Barsi Light Railways	45 0 0
Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord.	2 3 0
Field (Klang) Rubber	0 2 7-1/2
Railways	1 3 9
B. Oilfields of Trinidad	9 7 9
Int. International Marine	1 6 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 29 0 0
General Electric Ordinary	½ to 3
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 16 0
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	0 18 9
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 12 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 0 3
Pahang Consolidated Ordinary	0 16 7-1/2
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	6 3 6
Brazilian Traction Light & Power	dol. 10.00
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	9 8 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 4 7-1/2
Western Reef Ex. & Dev. Co. Ltd.	0 13 6
Amalgamated Banket Areas	0 6 1-1/2
Berait Tin Wolfram Co. Ltd.	0 8 6
Inter. Railroads of C. A. 5 p. c. Cum. Prof.	dol 65.00
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Ordinary Stock	£ 100 0 0
Imperial Bank of Iran	£11-7/8
Benzol & By Products Ltd. Pref. 1	0 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 16 4-1/2
Trust of Bank & Insurance Shares	0 16 7-1/2
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 7 1/2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	2 days	This year	Last year
Khandesh	112	48,072	31,383
Central India	388	60,468	166,492
Barsi and Nagar	191	97,966	46,375
Hyderabad Gaorani	47	39,579	4,082
Berar	1,193	229,049	101,460
Central Provinces	87	54,999	25,785
Total Oomras	2,018	530,133	375,607
Dholera	160	33,386	99,715
N W Provinces		21,701	1,794
Rajputana	219	23,599	38,161
Sind Punjab	1,102	276,748	236,383
Broach	3,266	57,554	35,924
Coompta and Dharwar		14,683	13,999
Westerns Northerns		16,192	18,488
Cocoanada		50	6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540
American		5,843	2,196
Egyptian, African and Sudan		191,926	157,791
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,920	7
Total	6,765	1,175,044	982,611
Arrived by road to 8th February 1940		133,248	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 8th Feb

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Total	5,048	496,031	635,849

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 12-2-40	6014000	3313000
Receipts yesterday 12-2-40	.....	6000
Export to date 12-2-40	4489000	2455000
Stock at Ports 9-2-40	2988000	2714000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-2-40	2951000	3210000
Stock at Liverpool 9-2-40	.....	1035000
Visible Supply 9-2-40	.....	7112000
Quantity in sight 9-2-40	10925000	7770000
Quantity out of sight 9-2-40	.....	6293000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 13

Last night there was heavy selling in the local cotton market in sympathy with a drop in silver to Rs. 53/4 and in Linseed to Rs. 6-15-9. New York market was closed and Bears were masters of the situation and depressed cotton prices to Rs. 255 for Broach A/M delivery.

There was no special factor for the heavy decline in cotton prices and this warning with New Orleans 6 points down the local market opened very steady at Rs. 261 for Broach A/M delivery. There was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 259 but at the decline there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 261/8. The market was steady at this level as the decline is overdone.

Later on there was further buying and prices advanced to Rs. 263/12 for Broach and reacted to Rs. 262/12 on scattered realising. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 9 points but in the local market there was scattered realising and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 262. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G:—		
Broach April/May	Rs. 261 12	0
Broach July/August	270 8	0
Fine M G:—		
Oomra March	233 0	0
Oomra May	236 8	0
F G M G:—		
Bengal March	194 12	0
Bengal May	197 12	0

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb 12

SAKELS—	
March	19.65—24
May	19.56—31
ASHMOUNI—	
February	17.20—31
April	17.44—31
GIZA—	
March	18.19—37
May	18.69—27

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool. Feb 12

UPPERS—	
Spot	10.07—13
March	9.84—14
May	9.97—14
July	10.08—12
October	10.00—11
December	9.94—11
January	9.93—12
GIZA—	
Spot	10.49—14
March	10.33—10
May	10.40—11
July	10.50—10
October	10.55—10
November	10.50—10
January	10.50—10

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 12

Broach A/M highest 264 1/2 lowest 257 1/2 closing 258

Broach J/A highest 272 3/4 lowest 267 closing 267

Oomra March highest 233 lowest 229 1/2 closing 229 1/2

Oomra May highest 236 lowest 233 closing 233

Bengal March highest 193 3/4 lowest 190 closing 190

Bengal May highest 196 3/4 lowest 193 closing 193

Night session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 258 1/2, highest Rs. 258 1/2, lowest Rs. 255 1/2, closing Rs. 258. Broach J/A closing Rs. 267.

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 204 penny points

Difference Broach J/A below Liverpool July 181 penny points

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 13

B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th May

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th May
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 to 13th May
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling I T 334
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 1200
Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 79 1/2
Bank's buying T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 26 1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—
Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 13th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 9/16 13th inst.
Java London 7.47/55 13th inst.
New York London closed 12th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 12th inst.
London Paris 176 1/2-3/4 12th inst.
London Italy 78.25 12th inst.
London Belgium 23.80/95 12th inst.
London Switzerland 17.85/95 12th inst.
London Stocknolm 16.85/95 12th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.53/58 12th inst.
London Japan 1/2 7/32 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 10th inst.
Gold £8-8-0 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 1/4 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 3/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/8 10th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/8 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1/4 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 12th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

Slightly Bether Feeling In Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, Feb 9

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

The nervousness seen last week due to the announcement of the Excess Profit Tax continued this week also but at the close of the period under review there was a little better feeling. The market, however, is likely to continue uncertain till the Budget proposals are known. In view of the all-India agitation against the Excess Profit Tax it is just possible that there may be some modifications. Panicky conditions prevailed in the beginning of the week in Iron and Steels. Later Indian Iron improved. There may be setbacks in view of Budget uncertainities but such recessions should be availed of for accumulation. Indian Iron and Steel dropped as low as 34/8 but gradually hardened to 35/6. Steel Corporation of Bengal touching 18/4 improved to 19/2. Howrah kept steady more or less around 55.

JUTE

There was further setback in the prices of raw jute and Manufactured goods in the early part of the week under review but prices again rallied towards the close. Nine porter hessians fell back to Rs. 13/10 to improve to 14/10. Raw Baled Jute touching Rs. 76 advanced to Rs. 82. Jute shares were a shade steadier though the turnover was very meagre. Kamarhatty and Kankanarrah were respectively priced at Rs. 518 and 430. Bally and Barnagore were respectively done at 238 and 130. Anglo-India were marked at 385, India at 340. In Bird group Auckland were good at 220. Dalhousie at 310, Lansdowne at 170. In Yule group Budge Budge were priced at 350, Orient at 209, Cheviot at 220. Fort William changed hands at 260. Amongst shares of small denominations, Adamjee were marked at 24/4, Agarpara at 26/4, Birla at 21/12, Hukumchand at 7/8, Naskarpara at 16/4, National at 24, Clive at 26/8, Presidency at 5/6. Nuddea were done at 65/8, Reliance at 59.

DIVIDENDS

Kamarhatty Rs. 10, Kankanarrah Rs. 10, New Central Rs. 7/8, Belvedere Rs. 10, Burmahs As. 3/6.

COTTON

This section attracted very little attention. Kesoram were done at 5/14, Dunbar Cotton were done at 188.

COALS

There is nothing of special interest to report. The prices were a shade easier. Bengal Coal were marked at 636. Equitable at 37/4, Dhemo Main good at 15/6. Bhalgora done at 5/8, Borrea changed hands at 18/12, Deoli at 10/2, Ondal at 11/7, Searsole 5/8, Standard 22/8, Raneegunge at 29.

MISCELLANEOUS

As indicated above Indian Iron recorded a fluctuation of about Rs. 2 during the week 34/6 and 36/6 being the low and high levels, the close being 36/6 the best of the week. Steel Corporation of Bengal closed at 19. Burn and Co. ord. were marked at 332. Indian Steel and Wire Products Deferred were easy at 41 and ordinaries at 51. Contributories at 5/10, In mining issues, Burma on declaration of three and a half annas dividend dropped back to 6/6 from 6/12, the close being 6/8. Indian Copper found sellers at 2/5. Consolidated Tin done at 4/8, Tavoy Tin at 1/12. B. I. C. ord remained unchanged at 4/1. In Paper Mills Titaghur moved round Rs. 29. India Paper Pulp were steady at Rs. 130. Bengal Paper done at 115, Mysore Paper at 12/8. Midnapore Zemindary changed hands at 73, India General at 92. In Sugar shares Buland done at 15. Carew at 11. Samastipore at 8. Reserve Bank good at 103.

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 13

Bengal Fine	200/01
Punjab Fine	195/97
C. P. 1	246-49
C. P. 2	237/39
Berar	231/33
Khandesh	220-24
Jalna Sallu	225/27
Ahmednagar	224/26
Broach	252/58
Punjab 4 F	268/72
Punjab 289 F	295/306
Sindh N T	285/90

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 13

	Exxra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	198	196	193	190
Punjab	198	196	193	190
Rajputana	206	204	201	198
Oomra No. 3	237	235	232	229
C. P. No. 1	251	249	246	243
C. P. No. 2	243	241	238	235
Broach No. 2		262	260	257 254
Surat		299	297	294 291
Rajpipla		295	293	290 287
Navsari		309	307	304 301

Stock Exchange Suspends Business

SMALL HITCH IN PUTTING THROUGH LARGEST VALAN

Sudden Drop Of Prices Upsets Calculations Of Operators

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

Trading on the local Stock Exchange was officially suspended to-day owing to unexpected difficulty in the February Settlement, as one member was reported to have failed in paying the full amount. The amount involved is about a lakh of rupees.

This amount is just a trifle, looking to the total valan of over two crores, and on this account, the Bombay Stock Exchange can take pride of being the largest Exchange in the East.

SEQUEL TO WAR BOOM.

There are various reason going to make up the largest clearing amount this time. Since the outbreak of the war, there was unrestricted outburst of Wellish enthusiasm in the country, and prices of commodites were mounting up by leaps and bounds. Optimism ran high without let on hindrance.

It was felt that the war would result in a period of boom and prosperity repeating experience of the last world war.

RESTRICTIONS FROM START.

But there is considerable difference between to the last and the present war conditions. In the year 1914, War broke out unexpectedly, and immediately, there was a crash in all markets and normal trading was suspended. The present war was anticipated and all countries were making large scale preparations Big armament programmes were put into effect from the end of 1936 and this process was continued in the following years. Thus all countries are fully prepared for any eventuality, and governments also after their experience of the last world war, were ready with measures to allow business as usual and immediately adopted control measures.

But India being far away from the theatre of the war, did not fully realise this implications of control measures, and there existed erroneous belief that war meant unbounded prosperity. Both Provincial and Central Governments were keenly watching day to day developments and as far as Bombay was concerned, the first measure adopted to check speculative fear was the ban on option business. This measure brought a stop to undesirable speculative activity in December last but other markets like shares kept in resing under speculative activity.

It was early in January share prices reached highest levels and peace rumours administered the first shock to the General sentiment. The rapid decline in commodity prices influenced heavy realising and prices assumed downward trend, and at last, came the Excess Profits Tax Bill. It completely changed the market outlook and recently fears of strikes in textile mills unnerved Bulls.

In such a state there were sensational declines in active shares, as under:—

	Jan. 5	Feb. 2.
Bombay Dyeing	1175	980
Century	426	310
Kohinoor	452	350
New Great	473	345
Tata Steel Dfd.	2932	1975
Tata Steel Ord.	427	370
Bombay Burma	725	602

These rapid drops give account for the differences of over rupees two crores in the February settlement.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE.

So much for the past, but the question is what will be the future trend?

The immediate outlook is full of uncertainty. The market is awaiting the Central Budget and the final decision on the Excessive Profite Tax Bill. This Bill is bound to check enterprise, and professional operators will not assume extensive speculative risks. A large portion of the prospective industrial profits will go to the Government and this will bring in a complete change in earlier ideas of war prosperity. Thus, the Secondary downward trend which continues at present will not allow any material rise in the near future, although the outlook will remain constructive during the war period. The present decline is overdone, but the losses sustained will not be forgotten soon, and one can reasonably look for only moderate recovery, while the main trend will make itself effective with political developments in Europe in the long run.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 91; 4 per cent 1960/70 105/10; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/11

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 102; Bank of Hindusthan 20; Bank of India 136/8; Central Bank 34; Imperial Bank F P 1490; Imperial Bank P P 361/14; Indian Overseas Bank 46/8; Reserve Bank 104/8; Union Bank 6/11/6

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 450; Ambica 260; Arun 215; Arvind 1395; Asok 210; Bharatkhand Textiles 2900; Bombay Dyeing 915; Buckingham and Carnatics 194; Calico 722/8; Central India 288/12; Century 296/4; Colaba 148/12½ Elgin 155/10; Gokak 173/12; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 38/12; Jubilee 237/8; Khatau Makanji 115/10; Kohinoor 345/10; Laxmi Cotton 525; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 101/14; Morarji 171/4; Mysore 101/4; Nandlal Bhandari 79/4; New Great 337/8; Raipur 705; Rajnagar 140; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 88/4; Sholapur 4375; Simplex 102/8; Swadeshi 263/12; Vishnu 1395; Podar Mills 200

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1470, Tata Hydro Ord 154/5; Tata Power Ord 1222/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 146/14; Ajmer Electrics 10/10; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 129/6; Lahore Electrics 225; Surat Electrics 170

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 460; Associated Cements 121/4; Belapur 216/4; Bombay Burma New 190; Bombay Burma Old 588/12; Bombay Steam 300; Bombay Telephone 85; Br B. Petrol 4/13; Burma Corporation 6/7; Dalmia Cement 9/8; Indian Bleaching 110; Industrial Investment Tr 47; Indian Radio Ord 462/8; Indian Radio Defd 447/8; Indian Copper 2/4; Indian Iron 36/6; Mysore sugar 43; Port Canning 73; Premier Construction 77; Rohtas Industries 21; Scindia Steam 21/6; Shivrajpur 44/8; Steel Corp of Bengal 18/12; Tata Oil 48; Tata Steel ordy 363; Tata Steel Defd 1915

JUTES

Birla Jute 21/12; Howrah 59/12; Hukumchand 7/11; Kamarhatty 317; Kankanurran 420; Lawrence 420, Reliance 58/8

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb 13

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	18	7 0
Ready (large grain)		18	9 0
Shipment December F B H		9	0 0
Shipment January F B H		9	2 0
Shipment February F B H		9	4 0
Shipment March F B H		9	7 0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Gradual Decline In Silver Prices

COMMODITIES EASIER FOLLOWING INCREASED OFFERINGS

Bombay: Feb. 13.

The New York Cotton Market was slightly easier following the dullness in textiles, while uncertainties surrounding Washington Agricultural Programme also restrained operations.

During the late trading in cotton market prices eased off a few points, but later the demand improved with the steadiness of Liverpool.

In the Silver Market the uncertainty over import duty continued to check activity resulting in a gradual decline in prices.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, Feb. 13.

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	11.00
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	10.90
Difference	—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Previous closing	7.98
To-day's opening	8.07
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing	Not received
Difference	Not received

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ... ...
Broach July/August ... ...

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: Feb. 13.

The trading in March began at 11.00, i.e. 3 points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on foreign selling and liquidation, but thereafter the pressure subsided with prices rallying on better trade support, March then ruling at 11.01.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay: Feb. 13.

In the local market Broach April/May opened at Rs. 259/8, declined to Rs. 257 and closed at Rs. 259/4.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 13.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

March 11.00/00
May 10.72/72
July 10.35/35

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool: Feb. 13.

American March (7.94) 8.06
American May (7.94) 8.05
Giza March (10.19) 10.30
Giza May (10.36) 10.48

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Feb. 13.

SEEDS

Castorseeds February March (£21 1/4 quoted) £21 1/4 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£19 1/4 quoted) £19 1/8 quoted

Linseed La Plata February (£15 1/8 quoted) £15 1/16 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted

JUTES

Dundee February (£50) £50
Lightning February (£47) £47

RUBBER

Spot (13d paid and value) 12 13/32d paid and value

Forward May (12 1/4d paid and buyers) 12d paid and value

METALS

Tin (£241 1/4 buyers; £241 1/2 sellers. Firm) £242 1/4 buyers, £242 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Feb. 13.

Previous closing	3.97 1/2
To-day's opening	3.97 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Feb. 13.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Feb. 13.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Feb. 13.

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:—

Very small general buying. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 13.

Spot (21 3/16d) 21 3/16d nil
Forward (21 1/8d) 21 1/16d —1/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 13.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 13.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.24) 30.24
London on Milan (78.25) 78.25
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/16 to 0-4 9/16) 0-4 1/16 to 0-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/2 to 1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/2 to 1-2 7/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: Feb. 13.

Wheat May	4	3	6
Linseed May	7	0	6

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Night Quotations.

Bombay: Feb. 13.

Silver Ready	55	11	0
Silver Maha	53	11	0
Silver Fagan	54	0	0
Gold Ready	42	6	0
Gold Maha	42	7	0
Gold Fagan	42	8	0
Sovereigns	27	3	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: Feb. 13.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 1/2) dol 54 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/8) dol 27 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 60 1/4) dol 59 1/2
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) unquoted

U. P.'s MINIMUM PRICE FOR SUGARCANE

LUCKNOW: Feb. 12.

The United Provinces Government have fixed the minimum price of sugarcane exclusive of the cess of six pies per maund at 9 annas 9 pies per maund for the period Feb. 16 to 29, 1940, the usual deductions being allowed for rail-borne cane.

They have further decided to retain for the above period the reduction at a rate of 9 pies per maund from the minimum price paid for sugarcane purchased in the Bahraich, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Ballia districts owing to the damage done to the crop in those districts by 'red rot' and the deduction of one anna per maund allowed on this account in the Gonda District.—A. P.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras: Feb. 13.

A slightly better undertone prevailed in the local market, although business did not materially expand. Planting shares were firmer and Cochin Malabars showed a slight increase in price. Cotton Mills were dull, while Banks remained steady. Among the Miscellaneous issues Sugar shares were steady and Engineerings were quiet.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Bank of Hindusthan 20; Indo Commercial "C" 49; Radhakrishnas 116; Travancore Rubbers 6/2, 6/3; Midlands 4/10, 4/11; Tropicals 15; Malankara 38/8, 38/12; Cochin Malabars 6/5, 6/6; Nilambura 6/4; Kalepettas 15/12; Munalurs 3 s.i.; Vellaiamattams 15/4; Rajagiri 4/8; Travancore Sugars 12/2; Jeypore Sugars 6/8; Mysore Sugars 42/8, 43; Spencer "B" 6/12; Spencer Ordy 2/3 X-D; Mysore Paper 13; Mysore Lamps 7/2.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Feb. 13.

Yarn No.	February.	April	June
6 1/2s.	136	138	140
10 1/2s.	149	153	157
20 1/2s.	207	212	216
40s	283	286	289

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Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN

London: Feb. 13.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London: Feb. 13.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £96
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1558/68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£101) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 3/8) £106 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 5/8) £73 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 5/8) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 3/8) £98 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 5/8) £110 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-9) 10-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-4 1/2) 51-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3-0
Electric Music Industry (8-0) 8-0
Princhin Johnson (20 0) 20-6
Imperial Chemical (31-3) 31-0
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61) 61-0
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£37) £36
Dunlop Rubber (31-3) 31-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (29-3) 29-1 1/2
Ford Motors (15-9) 15-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61 1/2) £62
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100) 100
Carreas 'A' (£6) £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-9) 118-1 1/2
P and O Def (22-0) 22 0
Distillers (67-0) 67-0
Bredfords Dye (6-6) 6-6
British Celanese (7-6) 7-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (37-6) 37-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 5-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 20-10 1/2
Inter Nickel (dol 47) dol 47
Indian Iron (52-6) 52-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-3 ex-div) 17-6
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (22-6) 22-6

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2)
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (34-0) 34-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-6 ex-div) 9-6
Rio Tintos (£13 3/4) £14
East Rand Properties (47-6) 45-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (49-4 1/2) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (68-9) 67-6
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 25-0
Union Corporation (£7-0) £6 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (55-7 1/2) 54-4 1/8
Burma Oil (66-3) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-6
Shell Transport (73-9) 72-6
Royal Dutch (£32 1/2) £32 1/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£47 1/4) £48 1/2
London Midland Ordinary (£21) £21 1/4
London North Eastern Def (£4 1/8) £4
London Southern Def (£19 3/4) £19 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £120
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 13

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs. 51	10	0
Highest	52	0	0
Lowest	51	4	0
Closing	51	12	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	35	14	0
Highest	36	3	0
Lowest	35	13	0
Closing	35	13	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	39	2	0
Highest	39	6	0
Lowest	39	0	0
Closing	39	0	0
Cottonseeds May-			
Opening	26	2	6
Highest	26	6	0
Lowest	26	2	0
Closing	26	3	3

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 13

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 136 April 138 June 140
Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 149 April 153 June 157
Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 207 April 212 June 216
Yarn No. 40s February 283 April 286 June 289

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 13

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 57	0	0
Copper sheets	Rs. 72	0	0

Tone:—Weak.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb 13

Linseed	5,049 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	355 cwts.
Gingellyseed	548 cwts.
Groundnuts	12,254 cwts.
Castorseed	2,227 cwts.
Myrabollams	3,022 cwts.
Cottonseed	7,008 cwts.
Indian sugar	1,888 cwts.

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Feb 13

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs. 89	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	89	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	94	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	98	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	11	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	16	8	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	16	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	18	0	0

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi: Feb. 13.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton March 25/15/6; Punjab March 20/14/3; 4-F March 29/2/3. Tone:—Steady.

Wheat March 28/13/6 July 30/6. Tone:—Steady.

Gram July 29/11/6.

Torja Feb. 41/13/3; March 43/3/3; May 44/4.

Cottonseed March 23/1; May 23/7/6.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA: Feb. 13.

Scattered showers have occurred in Baluchistan. Isolated showers have occurred on the North Madras Coast.

Forecast until the evening of 14th:—Local showers are likely along the North-West Frontier and scattered showers in South Baluchistan, Kashmir and along and near the North Punjab Hills.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 13-2-'40: Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.008 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.7 deg.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.7 deg.
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 84.0 deg. (2.4 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 69.2 deg. (2.4 above normal)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles per hr.
Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 137 mls.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 6.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13/2/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1,000's)

	New York, Season to-date	This week	Feb 9 Season 1938-39
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,925	240	7,770
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,380	147	4,102
Exports from U S ports	4,477	268	2,430
Of which to Japan	634	41	680
Of which to China	292	30	48
Of which to Great Britain	1,462	77	331
Of which to Germany	30	—	336
Stock at U S ports	—	2,988	—
Stock at U S interior towns	—	2,961	—
World's visible supply	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	6,293
Receipts at U S ports	5,990	175	3,305

LIVERPOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	1,565	90	1,280
East Indian forwarded	179	22	192

LONDON RUBBER REVIEW

London, Jan 17

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following weekly Rubber market report:

The market has been inactive during the past week with only small fluctuations. Whilst trade demand has been quiet it has been sufficient to absorb such offerings as have come on the market. America has shown little interest. To-day the market has been dull and rather easier and at the time of writing prices show a fall of 1/8d. to 1/4d. on the week.

AMERICAN QUESTIONNAIRE

The figures for December came to hand by cable. We give them in full below together with our usual comparisons for November 1939 and December 1938:—

	Dec 1939 tons	Nov 1939 tons	Dec 1938 tons
Arrivals	69,100	42,586	36,977
Consumption	48,400	54,322	48,143
Consumption per working day	1,936	2,362	1,852
Stock (Dealers' and Manufacturers')	138,000	118,535	231,500
Afloat	91,100	114,000	45,105
Consumption Reclaimed	15,600	18,006	12,969
Ratio Reclaimed to Crude	32.2 p.c.	33.1 p.c.	26.9 p.c.

These figures show little change in the position as the increase of 20,000 tons in Stocks is rather more than counter-balanced by the decrease of 23,000 tons in Afloat Rubber. Consumption is barely up to estimates which put the figure at about 50,000 tons. The Consumption for the year amounts to 577,563 tons and is the highest yet recorded and shows an increase of 140,000 tons on the 1938 total. Current estimates put Consumption in the present quarter at rather more than 50,000 tons per month.

MALAYAN STOCKS

Particulars of stocks in Malaya outside the regulated area at the end of December have now come to hand. Stocks in the hands of dealers in Singapore and Penang amounted to 8,700 tons while stocks in the hands of the Harbour Board and awaiting shipment came to 6,646 tons. This gives a total of 15,34o tons which compares with 23,006 tons at the end of November, a reduction of 7,660 tons. The figure at the end of 1938 was 27,099 tons.

HELPING INDIAN DRUG INDUSTRY

Rs. 44,000 Scheme For Madras

A Madras Scheme for research into the indigenous drugs of India with special reference to their toxicology will be started shortly.

The programme of work provides for a scientific study of indigenous drugs of reputed efficiency and poisonous plants and of those likely to prove of therapeutic use in veterinary practice, assessing their value and standardising the dose for large animals, and the examination of the pharmacopical drugs and their allied species growing in India which are used in veterinary practice, in order to ascertain the possibility of employing them in place of imported drugs.

The scheme has been sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research which has allocated for it Rs. 44,000 spread over a period of three years. Arrangements have also been made whereby the Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, would investigate plant poisoning, utilising his own staff and the Veterinary Investigation Officer, Madras. In the event of any plants suspected of causing poisoning in animals being detected, he would communicate with Col. Chopra of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, who is in charge of the Council's scheme for research on the systematic cultivation of medicinal plants and study of fish poisons, and obtain a report about their identity.

SHIPPING NEWS.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Feb. 13.

11 bales dry goat skins Raj Raj and Co; 15 bls ctn bichd sheetings Herbertsons Ltd; 1990 bags grdnut kernals S M Rajger and Co; 50 bls hemp H K Kesharwalla; 32 bls ctn grey yarn E Noordin and Co; 500 bales raw cotton The B'bay Co Ltd; 1200 bls raw cotton Vokart Bros; 4000 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 2040 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 200 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 200 bls raw cotton Kotak and Co; 100 bls raw cotton The Birla Ctn Factory Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton The Nissho Co Ltd; 300 bls raw cotton The Cotton Agents Ltd; 133 bags gum N Muljee and Co; 66 bags sesame seed D Abraham and Sons; 40 bls hemp tow T Dawoodbhai; 10 bags gum L Purshotam; 294 bags gum E Mavji and Co; 274 bags fleaseeds husk D Abraham and Sons; 1000 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace and Co; 119 bls cotton waste G M Vyas and Co; 200 bls cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 50 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 30 bls cotton grey yarn S G Shah and Co; 250 bls old jute rags M Chandulal and Co; 210 bags gum D Mavji and Co; 134 bags gum S Dharshi; 400 bls raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 526 drums grdnut oil K Prasad and Co Ltd; 3518 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Feb. 13.

2100 drums sodium sulphide; 185 V/c green tea; 820 bags betelnuts; 200 bls strawboard paper; 1000 kegs paint; 100 bundles mattress fibre; 1148 cts tiles; 150 drums caustic soda; 40 cases elect bulbs; 30 cases elect batteries; 300 cases chrome alum; 40 drums art indigo; 953 drums sulphur black; 301 cases coffee; 92 pkgs iron bolts and nuts; 40 bags empty glass bottles; 50 casks indigo; 1069 cases printed cotton jeans; 1353 cases ctn piece-goods; 2071 cases ctn yarn; 2068 bags sandalwood billets; 681 bags cocoanuts; 696 bdls coir yarn; 115 bdls coir rope; 859 bags copra; 76 bags black pepper; 8222 slabs marble slabs; 107 bls shaddy and ctn rugs; 100 bgs pearl chips; 61 bgs grdnut kernal; 200 bdls rubber; 392 bls news printing paper; 100 c/s wire nails; 66 c/s alimentary pastes; 403 bdls blank enamelled sheet & baskets cont.

Audited Returns Of Railway Traffic

	For Nov. 1939.	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with Nov. '38.	From 1-1-39 to 30-11-39	Increase + or Decrease — when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
Tapti Valley Rly.	Rs. 2,06,781	—Rs. 22,956	Rs. 22,48,306	—Rs. 2,51,149
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	Rs. 79,769	+Rs. 3,297	Rs. 9,76,132	+Rs. 12,253
			From 1-4-39 to 30-11-39	
Guzerat Railways	Rs. 29,139	—Rs. 1,743	Rs. 2,54,298	—Rs. 37,232
			From 1-10-39 to 30-11-39	
Central Prov. Rlys.	Rs. 27,831	—Rs. 18,713	Rs. 57,302	—Rs. 26,721
Mandra Bhon Rly.	Rs. 11,961	—Rs. 1,143	Rs. 23,299	—Rs. 3,651
Rajkot Narowal Rly.	Rs. 30,230	Rs. 316	Rs. 68,537	—Rs. 3,571

AUTOCRACY MUST END

States People Repudiate Princes' Claim

NO PARTIES TO OLD TREATIES

Fall In Line With National Policy 'Vis-a-Vis' Imperialist War

BOMBAY, TUESDAY.

That the people of the States were no parties to the old treaties and do not consider themselves bound by them; that they repudiate the claim of the autocratic ruler to represent the interests of the people and advocate the amalgamation of uneconomic states into provinces, are the points in the statement issued by the Standing Committee of All-India States' People's Conference which met this afternoon under the presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mewar Deputation

The Committee heard the deputation of Mewar Rajya Praja Mandal which came from Udaipur. Pt. Nehru after hearing the deputationist assured them that the A. I. S. P. will give them full support in their struggle.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee will be held at Ramgarh during the Congress Session.

FULL TEXT OF STATEMENT

The Standing Committee has issued the following statement:—

At their meeting held on October 11 1939, the Standing Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference considered the war crisis and its effect on the Indian States. They pointed out the incongruity of the Rulers expressing their support of the principle of democracy in Europe while maintaining undiluted autocracy in their States. The Committee were unable to accept the commitments of the Rulers of the resources of their States for the War, and condemned the introduction of new and stringent repressive measures on the plea of the War.

The Committee invited the various Rulers to declare their acceptance of the objective of full responsible Government in their States and to undertake to give effect to it, in the largest possible measure, in the immediate future.

The Committee deeply regret that this invitation has met with no response, while repression has grown in the States and the Rulers have affirmed afresh their determination to maintain autocracy. The present position of the States has been used by the British Government and the Rulers as a barrier against the advancement of Indian freedom as a whole.

AUTOCRACY MUST GO

This Committee, speaking on behalf of the people of the States, repudiates this assertion and expresses its strong objection to the practice of considering the autocratic Ruler as if he represented the State. The peoples of the States suffer more from the lack of freedom than those in the rest of India; their need of freedom is therefore all the greater. They have stood for the independence of India as a whole and for full responsible Government within the States, and in the realisation of these objectives they are at one with the rest of India.

FANTASTIC THEORIES

Novel and fantastic theories, which have no basis in history, law, convention or modern ideas, have been advanced on behalf of the Rulers to preserve their autocracy and at the same time to lessen Paramountcy or any external control. The Treaties made over a hundred years ago under very special circumstances between the then Rulers and the representatives of the East India Company, are sought to be made ever-lasting, and thus to be used as permanent. Both law and practice demonstrate that there is no element of sovereignty in the States and the British Paramount Power has, in the course of its domination over India, created new States, abolished States, increased or reduced their areas, taken away many of their rights and frequently intervened. Even at the present moment, many States are being controlled by British officers and governed directly under orders from the political Department of the Government of India, and the other States have to carry out the directions of this Department.

IMPERIALIST INSTRUMENTS

The Treaties with the States prior to 1857 were made between the Rulers and the East India Company, and later when the East India Company gave place to the Government of India under the direct control of the British Parliament, no State or its Ruler was consulted. These Treaties were often ignored and in many respects modified by the practice by the British Power in subsequent years. While reducing the States to complete subjection without a trace of sovereignty, the British Government preserved with its policy to maintain them as separate entities in order to strengthen their own domination of India and to encourage separatist tendencies. The States were and are the instruments of the will of British Imperialism, permanent safeguards against Indian freedom and the spread of democracy in India. The Government of India Act of 1935 with its scheme of Federation was intended to continue this policy and to guarantee, in so far as it was possible under the circumstances, that no major change should take place internally in the States and their feudal and autocratic character should remain, and at the same time there should be an effective check on democracy in the rest of India.

This Policy has naturally resulted in the co-operation of the British Government and the States' Rulers, with reactionaries in England and India, the encouragement of communal and separatist tendencies, and the acquiescence on the part of the British Government in India in the brutal repression that is going on in some of the States.

NO PARTIES TO OLD TREATIES.

The Standing Committee wish to declare, on behalf of the peoples of the States, that they entirely repudiate the whole background of theory and argument by which the Rulers have attempted to defend their own autocracy and to separate themselves from India's progress. The people of the States were no parties to the old Treaties and they do not consider themselves bound by them, nor will they recognise any new treaty or arrangement which limits their rights or comes in the way of their own or Indian freedom. Their objective is full responsible Government in the States within the framework of an independent united India, and everything that militates against this objective has to be rejected. Thus no constitution or agreement or convention which makes progress dependent on the will of the Ruler can be acceptable. The essential conditions that must be observed are that the will of the people of the States must prevail in constitutional and other matters that civil liberty must be maintained, and the rule of law be established. These conditions are completely lacking in the States to-day and a State of affairs prevails there which is an outrage to civilised humanity and all decent life.

The Committee have every wish to help in a peaceful settlement of the problem of the States and, in any future arrangement, to maintain the dignity of the Ruler as a constitutional head. But the Committee cannot agree to autocracy in any shape or form, or to the will of the people of the State being overruled by the Ruler.

UNECONOMIC STATES.

The larger States can and should remain as free democratic units in a national federation, but as was painted out in the Ludhiana resolution, such States as have not got a population exceeding twenty lakhs or a revenue exceeding fifty lakhs, cannot maintain the necessary standard of administration, and must therefore be amalgamated with the neighbouring Provinces.

While the Standing Committee are convinced that such amalgamation of the smaller uneconomic States is necessary, they view with concern the attempts being made to transfer certain minor States and estates to either parent, contiguous or tribute States without any reference to the wishes of the people concerned. The suggested conditions of such transfer are such as to perpetuate existing evils and to add to them.

"IMPERIALIST WAR."

The Standing Committee, having followed the course of the War in Europe and the British policy in regard to it and to India, are of opinion that the war is being carried on on either side for imperialist ends. With such a War, they cannot associate themselves or render any help. They dissociate themselves entirely from the personal declarations of the Rulers in regard to the War and the steps taken in furtherance thereof. The objectives and interests of the peoples of the States being in line with those of the people in the rest of India, they associate themselves completely with the National policy in regard to the War and the future of India.

Poona Businessmen Against Excess Profits Tax Bill

POONA, Feb. 13.

A meeting of the commercial and industrial interests in Poona was held to-day under the auspices of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Prof. Kale presiding.

The meeting passed a resolution moved by Mr. A. R. Bhat, protesting against the Excess Profits Tax Bill, and urging Government at least to reduce the percentage and invite to the meetings of the select committee on the Bill representatives of commercial interests with a view to knowing their viewpoint.—United Press.

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PHOSFERINE is indispensable in times like these because it restores exhausted nerves to their full functioning and so improves your general health.

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Influenza	Gastric Pains	Sleeplessness	Rheumatism	Neuralgia
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Brain Fag	Indigestion	Nerve Shock	Sciatica	Anæmia

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METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!
THOSE DEATH-DEFYING ....
BREATH-TAKING DEMONS OF MIRTH
GROUCHO CHICO HARPO
MARX BROS
AT THEIR CRAZIEST IN
"AT THE CIRCUS"
A METRO-GOLDWYN MAYER PICTURE

FRIDAY!
ROBERT GREER
TAYLOR-GARSON
ROBERT GREER
TAYLOR-GARSON

CHA-CHA-CHA

CHArlie CHAplin of the Indian Screen
ERUCH TARAPORE IN
MINERVA PRODUCTION
MINERVA'S Laugh Hit
"THE WILL"
(VASIYAT)
Starring SHEELA, Jagirdar, Eruch Tarapore, Sunalini.
IN ITS 4th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
DAILY AT 4-15, 7, 10 P.M.

The Picture that has given you the
STARS OF THE YEAR!
Now In Its 16th Week of Success.

Bombay Talkies'
'Kangan'
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p. m.
ROXY

Directed by FRANK CAPRA
Screen Play by SIDNEY BUCHMAN
NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 10 P.M.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 6, 1996
Muslim: Moharam 5, 1359
Parsi: Sherever 12, 1309
Highside: 2-53; 15-31
Lowtide: 9-14; 21-04
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.
Sunset: 6h. 39m.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY
Exhibition of Textile Printing Designs: 15th, 16th and 17th inst. Admission free.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for Questions and Answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, at 6-15 p.m.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
Mr. F. R. Moraes will speak on "The Present Political Situation in India" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Discussion will follow.

SHAIKH ABDULLA'S LECTURE
Mr. Shaikh Abdulla, leader of the Kashmir State People's movement, will speak on "The States' People's Movement" to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at the office of the "Independent India," Ratilal Mansion, Parekh Street, Bombay.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY
The 54th annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Importance of Anthropology to Politics and Economics" Dr. H. T. Sorley will speak.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION
The new Managing Committee of the above Association held its first meeting on Sunday last Mr. J. V. Pimenta presiding.
It was decided that the Association should have a pavilion of its own and has selected the site for it. A sub-committee was appointed to collect funds. A social will also be held on Easter Sunday.

LAL BAVTA OIL KAMGAR UNION
Under the auspices of the above Union a general meeting of the oil workers of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the open maidan between Standard Oil Company and Burma Oil Company at 5-30 p.m. Messrs. Randive, Jambhekar, Suryavansi and Choudhary will speak.

GOAN UNION
At the annual general meeting of the above Union held on Sunday last, at the little Flower of Jesus School, Dr. J. A. Colaco presiding, the following were elected members of the Central Council for the next two years:—
President: Mr. Ignatius Fonseca. Vice-President: Mr. J. F. Gomes. Hon. Secretary: Mr. Philip Vaz. Hon. Vice-Secretary: Mr. J. P. Lobo. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Rofino de Sousa. Vice-Hon. Treasurer: Mr. M. P. Coutinho.

GUJARATI HINDU MANDAL, PAREL
The Secretaries of the Gujarati Hindu Mandal, Parel, write:—
The annual general meeting of the Gujarati Hindu Mandal was held on Saturday last and the following Managing Committee was elected for the current year:—
President: Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A.); Vice-President: Sjt. Dahyabhai Laxmidas; Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Sris. Maganbhai D. Desai, Kantilal N. Joshi, Manubhai K. Desai and Purshotam Patel; Treasurer: Sri. Ramdas Ananji Thakkar; Members: Messrs. Bhagubhai R. Damania, Dhansukh N. Naik, Harischandra B. Mehta, Natverlal Master, P. H. Mistri, P. C. Meegha, R. J. Panchal, Ramanlal V. Desai and Smt. Vijyalaxmi F. Desai. Hon. Auditor: Mr. Manecklal Harjivandas Shah.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Bassein has two creeks and the only direct transport is by rail, while the existing roadway is roundabout, that is, it lies via Thana, Bhiwandi and Vajreshwari—a distance of over 85 miles,—whilst a direct road along the railway lines of the B.B. and C.I. Railway, if constructed, would only lie over a distance of about 35 miles.

Such a road would link the island of Bassein with Bombay and would prove a real boon to all tradesmen and sojourners alike.

Of course, such a connecting link would mean a lot of money, but Government could recover the expenditure incurred in a few years' time by levy of a reasonable toll.

A much cheaper way would to be use the old bridge of the B.B. and C.I. Railway.

This bridge, it was stated, at the time of opening of the new bridge, would be converted into a roadway. This was indeed glad news to the poor villagers, as that would afford them better marketing facilities, but this bridge still lies idle. Government would, therefore, be well advised to move into the matter seriously.

HOLY SEASON OF LENT
The Catholic Holy Season of Lent commenced on Feb. 7, and Sunday last was the first of the Sundays when impressive services were held in all Catholic churches in the suburbs.

St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, saw a large crowd of congregation on Sunday, the event being a Mission Service by two popular missionaries which is to last for a whole week, and daily crowds of people are present.

The Lenten Season in the suburbs has still preserved all its impressive service as in days gone by.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TYRONE POWER
LORETTA YOUNG
ANNABELLA
in
"SUEZ"
Next Friday:
"ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT"
—the uncensored version!

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Nataraj Vashi". To-day 2 shows 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Too Busy to Work". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Marx Bros. at the Circus". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Apni Nagaria". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet"". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Takdir-Ki-Tope". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos." Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Wizard of Oz". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.

Shamaldas Gandhi's Ahmedabad Programme

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD: Feb. 12.
Sjt. Shamaldas Gandhi, President-elect of the Limbdi Sammelan, arrived here from Bombay and was accorded a reception at the Station.
Sjt. Shamaldas Gandhi visited the Gumasta Hitvardhak Sabha and spoke on the shop assistants' problem. At night Sjt. Shamaldas unveiled the oil paintings of late Sjts. Manishanker Trivedi and Veer Harilal Lathi in the Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal Hall.
At a tea party given in his honour by the local journalists, Sjt. Shamaldas spoke criticising the ban on entry of Nationalist newspapers into Western India States.

In Aid Of Bombay National Guards

A Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of the Bombay National Guards will be given at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, on Saturday, 24th inst. at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The programme will include dance, music, jugiary and mimicry. Lachhu Maharaj (son of Bindadin, the founder of Kathak Dance), Rafik Ghaznavi, Khadim Hussein, Vatsala Kumtekar, Khan Mastana, Bhudo Advani, Prof. Deodhar and his orchestra and Baby Kaushalyadevi will take part.
Tickets can be had from: Dr. P. S. Nair, General Secretary, Kison Mahal, Tribhuvan Road, near Krishna Cinema, Bombay 4; V. R. Modak, Dadabhoy Manzil, Congress House; K. N. Gaitonde, Popular Insurance Co., Prospect Chambers, Hornby Rd., Fort and National Guards Volunteers.

Salaried Employees' Conference

The Gen. Secretary, the Bombay Clerks' Union, Bombay, writes:—
The Managing Committee of the Bombay Clerks' Union has decided to hold a "Salaried Employees' Conference" at the end of March next and appointed a sub-committee with power to co-opt. The sub-committee co-opted 22 members.
The object of the Conference, among other things, is to discuss and decide upon the question of War Allowance to salaried employees and their economic condition in general.
A meeting of the sub-committee was held on Thursday last, at the Union's office, Sjt. S. H. Jhabvala presiding. The sub-committee constituted itself into the Reception Committee. The fee of Reception Committee members was fixed at a minimum of annas eight per member and of the delegates at annas four.

Oil Workers Form Union

Mr. T. T. Suryavansi writes:—
A meeting of the oil workers of Bombay was held on Sunday last at 10 a.m. Mr. Z. R. Choudhary presided. The meeting decided to form a Union of the oil workers of Bombay and accordingly a Union named the Lal Bavta Oil Kamgar Union was formed. Mr. Choudhary was elected President. Mr. T. T. Suryavansi was elected General Secretary and Messrs. Jambhekar and Bhandarkar Joint Secretaries. Two Vice-Presidents and one Treasurer and a managing committee of ten was also elected with powers to co-opt. Messrs. B. T. Randive and S. Vaidya were elected as Honorary members of the Union.
By a resolution the office-bearers were authorised to draft rules, regulations and constitution of the Union, which it was further resolved, should be registered with the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay, under the Indian Trade Unions' Act.

SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS
The Hon. Secretary, the Santa Cruz Congress Committee writes:—
At a meeting of the newly elected Managing Committee of the S. T. C. C. the following office-bearers were elected:—
President: Mr. Purushottam Kanji.
Secretary: Mr. Narandas Tulsidas.
Treasurer: Mr Chandulal Sarabhai Modi.
In addition to the above three office-bearers the following four members were elected as representatives to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee:—
Messrs. Balwantrai Desai, D. M. Nagarkar, Yogendra G. Mehta and Ratanben Damania.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI
The prize-giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and other prizes under the auspices of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, was held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, on Sunday, when Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, presided and Mrs. Muzumdar gave away the prizes. Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar, Hon. Secretary, then presented his report which stated that during the last 37 years the Society had spent a sum of Rs. 2,37,557 in helping about 1,100 poor and deserving students from all parts of the country, and had built up a Reserve and Endowment Fund of Rs. 2,08,903.

BANDS AND INDIAN MUSIC
The following is a list of Band, Indian music and Radiogram performances at various Municipal Bandstands during February:
17th (Sat.) Victoria Gardens, Chicago Tel. and Radio and at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Fazalbhoy Ltd.
18th (Sun.) King's Circle, Matunga, G. S. Yellapurkar and at Sir P. M. Gardens, City Police Band.
24th (Sat.) Victoria Gardens, Electro Voice Equip. and at Esplanade Bandstand, Ex-Service Town Band.
25th (Sun.) King's Circle, Matunga, Radio Laboratories at Sir P. M. Gardens, Imp. Loud Speaker; at Victoria Gardens, Gramophone Co.; and at Chowpatty Bandstand, M. V. Panchikar.
27th (Tues.) Parsi Colony, Dadar, Chicago Tel. and Radio.
Notes:—Band performances 5.45 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.); Radiogram 5 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) and Indian Music 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) The hours of performances in all cases at Sir P. M. Gardens will be 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WOMEN FOR SWADESHI AND COMMUNAL UNITY

Resolutions Of All-India Conference Explained At "Echo" Meeting

An "echo" meeting of the All-India Women's Conference recently held at Allahabad was held at Dadar Bhagini Samaj to explain the proceedings of the Conference on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar presided over the meeting.
Introducing the two delegates Mrs. Kamalabai Gupte and Mrs. Fatma Ismail from the Dadar-Matunga constituency who attended the All-India Conference, the president of the meeting said that such echo conference were very important as through them the bulk of the woman received the message of the All-India Conference.
Mrs. Gupte gave an account of the conference wherein Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others participated. Mrs. Fatma Ismail stressed the need for achieving communal unity. Speaking on the resolutions adopted at the conference, she observed that they touched all aspects of woman's life, important among them being, those which referred to the need of introducing trained 'Dais' in the villages, literacy, 'use of Swadeshi Goods,' adoption of Hindustani as India's language, and the application of the Factory Act to Women Labour and child labour, where the number of workers exceeded five. After a group photo the meeting ended

B. P. RED CROSS FUND

"Secret Of Dr. Kildare" At Metro On March 1

The authorities of the Metro Cinema and of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have generously offered the premiere of "The Secret of Dr. Kildare" to the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Fund—the entire proceeds of the screening of the film to be divided between the two charities—for Indian soldiers, sailors and airmen.
The Governor and Lady Lumley and a large party will be there on the 1st March and it is to be hoped that this very deserving cause will be supported by the good-hearted people of Bombay, who are surely the most generous people in the world, when any charitable appeal is launched.
There is a handsome monetary prize for the Lucky ticket-holder—so do hand on to your counterfoils: this applies to every part of the House There are prizes for programmes also.
The tickets have been kept at an attractive figure:—Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1, so all you have to do is to walk into the Metro on the 1st March and collect your prize (or prizes).
This is not the first time that the proprietors of the Metro Cinema have made such a public-spirited gesture.

SARDAR PATEL LEAVES FOR KALOL

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, left Bombay on Monday night for Kalol in Panch Mahals to preside over the meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and to perform the opening ceremony of the Congress House there.

2nd Rastretara Andhra Libraries Conference

The Secretaries 2nd Rastretara Andhra Libraries Conference, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Kalyan, write:—
At the 12th annual general body meeting of the Andhra Association and Library, Kalyan, it was proposed to hold the second session of the Rastretara Andhra Libraries Conference. A Reception Committee with Rao Bahadur D. S. Naidu, as its Chairman was formed with powers to co-opt some more members on the said Committee.
The fee for the Reception Committee members is fixed as rupee one and that of delegates annas eight.
PRIZES FOR ESSAYS
It has also been decided to call for essays on the subject of "Libraries and Nationalism" in Telugu from the Andhras from all over India for which two prizes will be awarded to the first two best writers. Essays on the subject mentioned above should be sent so as to reach the General Secretary, Rastretara Andhra Libraries Conference, Kalyan, on or before 20th March, 1940.
It is also requested that all Libraries (Andhra) that are functioning in other provinces will kindly submit a brief history of their libraries for the information of the Conference and the probable number of delegates they would send, to the address given above.
The exact date of holding the Conference and the name of the President-elect will be announced in due course

"ADULT EDUCATION"
(From A Correspondent)
The drama "Adult Education" was performed on Sunday last by the students of "Free Adult Classes" conducted by the Model Industrial School.

NO SUCH THING AS DEATH RAY

G. I. P. Chief Engineer Reveals Antiquity Of Electricity

(From A Correspondent)
"Electricity in the service of man" was the theme of an interesting lecture demonstration by Mr. H. J. Mulleneux, Chief Electrical Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, to the members of the Safety First Association of India, on Tuesday night, in the Conference Hall, "Electric House", Bombay. Mr. R. G. Higham, Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, presided.
The speaker discounted the belief that electricity was something modern, as traces and records on the subject had been found right back through all the ages. Mr. Mulleneux then gave a historical resume of the subject since 800 B.C., when loadstones were used by the ancient navigators, right down to the modern times, when electrical energy had been harnessed to the fulfilment of various human wants as light, motive power, communications, telephone and the radio.
Concluding, he described the various kinds of electric rays and observed that there was no such thing as Death Ray.
Prof. B. B. Pradhan proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman.

Problems Of Sanitation And Hygiene In India

Dr. Rustom Jal Vakil delivered the fifth of a series of educational lectures, under the joint auspices of the Nation's League of Pen-Friends, at the Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday evening.
The subject of the lecture was "problems of sanitation and Hygiene in India and how can they be brought up to the standard of Europe and America."
Dr. Vakil referred to the prevalence of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy in India and illustrated their origin by means of lantern slides.
He suggested that intensive educative measures should be undertaken to keep down the incidence of these diseases.

Tatnis' Security Amount Reduced

The Government of Bombay has reduced the amount of security required from Mr. R. K. Tatnis as keeper of the Shree Laxmi Narayan Press, Bombay, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 500, in view of his expression of regret and his assurance that he will not print any objectionable matter in his press in future.

Saigal's Talk To Students

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, K. L. Saigal will give a public talk to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge on "My career in Film"

"COST PRICE" SHOPS IN SURAT DISTRICT

The Bombay Government has approved a scheme for the opening of 'cost price' shops in the Surat district by the Surat District Co-operative Purchase and Sales Union.
The shops must be approved by the Collector, and will be limited to a number sufficient to serve as a price guide to retailers and purchasers. The Government has guaranteed half any loss incurred within six months after the opening of the first shop, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 for all the shops.
The Union has been given permission to open, at its own risks, more shops than those certified by the Collector in any locality if such a step is found useful to the co-operative movement.

Jawaharlal Leaves Bombay

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left Bombay by the Calcutta Mail on Tuesday night.

NATARAJ VASHI'S CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

New Attractions At The Capitol

Nataraj Vashi and his troupe will present a change of programme at the Capitol from to-day (Wednesday).
Among the new attractions will be Mr. Vashi's "Lanka Dance", a fascinating number in the traditional style of Ceylon with its virile and expressive gesture-language, Roop Lekha's "Ghumar" (Marwari) dance, Barua's "Miri" dance of Assam and "Nrittya Ullas".
Some of the popular numbers from the first programme like "Nirvana", Nag Kanya", "Arabian Night," "Vanjara Dance" and others have been retained in the programme.
The company are concluding their season on Friday.

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She Tiptoed into the hearts of Millions of admirers
SADHONA BOSE
IN
Kumkum
THE DANCER
India's First Great Dance Film
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with
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Padma Devi & others.
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SAGAR PRODUCTION
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S PRESTIGE PICTURE
Directed by:
MODHU BOSE

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Benefits All The Family
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Quaker Oats is a whole grain food and one of the most beneficial anyone can eat. Rich in Thiamin, Proteins, Iron, Phosphorus and vital food energy, it builds strong, muscular bodies, develops bones, soothes nerves, aids normal growth.
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It is economical and easy to prepare. Give all your family the benefit of this wonderful whole grain food every day.
TWO KINDS—the Standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking QuakerOats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial. Buy a tin today.
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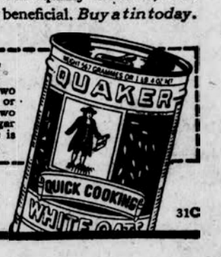
In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1940.

BE PREPARED

It is now being increasingly realized that Congress leaders have to concern themselves intensively with the task of preparing the country for a struggle which appears, from the trend of events, to be inevitable. This is not to suggest that they should bang the door against any further negotiations. That Satyagrahis can never afford to do. But very few will be concerned actively with the negotiations, which again may be resumed only if Government provide any basis for them in the shape of definite, unconditional and reasonable proposals. Whatever Lord Zetland may say, the Congress has asked for nothing more than what any freedom-loving nation would do or has done in the past in similar circumstances. Its demands are not only reasonable but also definite. If Lord Zetland wants any modification therein, that can be done, without prejudice to fundamental principles, only when he in his turn makes an equally definite and reasonable offer. If on such a basis negotiations are to be resumed, it is desirable to expedite matters by investing Gandhiji with the powers of a plenipotentiary within limits, if any, to be defined by the Working Committee. In this connection it is interesting to note that Sardar Vallabhbhai's suggestion of a conference of the elected members of all legislatures as an immediately workable substitute for a Constituent Assembly is being supported by many besides H. H. the Aga Khan. But the Sardar has made it clear that his suggestion is to be accepted if the difficulty is only with regard to the convening of a Constituent Assembly, that is to say, if Government previously declares that it will accept a constitution framed by the conference.

Unity And Discipline In Congress

As regards preparing the country for the impending struggle, it is true that the work will be on the lines of the familiar Constructive Programme of the Congress. But that work has now a definite object like a nation-wide struggle and that object is to be achieved speedily. As Gandhiji has warned us, the struggle may come "any day" and we must not be found wanting. If so, the technique of such intensive work is a matter for some special consideration. That task must be taken up immediately and the necessary special organisation must be brought into existence without any more delay. It is also necessary that every possible attempt should be immediately made to ensure more unity and discipline in the Congress organisation itself. The "Manchester Guardian" thinks that "with the unruly Mr. Subhas Bose on the left flank, the Congress is not too solidly united" and that "its various opponents are moving towards an unaccustomed unity." The forthcoming Congress session will show whether or not the Congress is solid and foursquare in resisting British imperialism. Whatever its other consequences, the unity and progress of the Leftists can hardly be an advantage to any imperialism.

Reassure The Minorities

Not less important than uniting and organising the Congress for the coming struggle is the task of reassuring the minorities through genuine mass contact that they will have ample safeguards for their special minority interests and that these safeguards may be formulated by themselves. It will be seen from Mr. Jinnah's article in the "Time and Tide" that he has started propaganda even outside India in support of his newfangled notions that India consists of at least two widely differing nations and that, therefore, democracy, as ordinarily understood, is unsuitable for her. It is obvious he will carry on similar propaganda more intensively in India. The absurdity of these views must be exposed by Congress workers through counter-propaganda. Muslims and other minorities should be made to realise that such views are only designed to deprive democracy or the masses of the power that is their due, to concentrate power in the hands of a few and to divert the attention of the poor people from their right economic and political outlook. It should also be remembered that in organising the country for the impending struggle the States people should not be neglected. At the public meeting held in Bombay on Monday Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Jawaharlal both rightly emphasised the view that the States people would not be suffered to remain under autocracy in any scheme of Swaraj for India. It is necessary that the States people should have their due share in the struggle for Swaraj for all, though the nature of the struggle in the States may vary with the conditions in them.

Soviet In The Baltic

According to "Reuter's" Stockholm message of the 12th instant the Chiefs of Staff of Latvia and Esthonia are shortly meeting with a view, it is concluded, to devise means to safeguard the independence of these Baltic States. It is interesting to note in this connexion that in the pact Esthonia concluded with Soviet Russia on 28th September there is provision made of 'mutual assistance' between the two countries. The article 3 of this pact, which is of the highest strategic value, affirms that the U.S.S.R. would have the right to use the Saaremaa (Ossel) and Hiiumaa (Dago) islands as well as the port of Paldiski as military, maritime and aerial bases. To protect these bases, the Soviet is to install an adequate force estimated at 25,000 men.

Strategically, this entrenchment of the Soviet in the Esthonian soil facilitates control of the Gulf of Finland and the Bay of Riga and neutralizes any possibility of attack from or through the Baltic as well as any likely land frontier. It has also neutralized the Nazis in Memel where they claim to belong as the guardians of the German 'lake'—the Baltic. The Soviet expansion in the four important sectors of the traditional Russian policy has sought to procure access to the seas and is strictly in conformity with the policy of Peter the Great. The re-annexation of eastern Poland considerably strengthens the Soviet position in the Baltic sector. The earlier military and diplomatic success in this region of Russian expansion and influence, combined with the fact that, since the establishment of the Naval commissariat on 30th December 1937, Russia has brought into existence a formidable naval force, should indicate that Russia has concentrated on the consolidation of its position in this sector.

The subsequent attack on Finland has, however, considerably marred the earlier success and promises to prove disastrous to the Russian policy as a whole. The fact that Soviet Russia had actually signed non-agression pacts with each of the Baltic states—they expire in 1945—and that Litvinov had at the time they were extended last on 4th April 1934 given a solemn undertaking of the sovereignty and integrity of these States and the intentions of his country of friendly and peaceful neighbourliness should prove that Russian foreign policy is determined, like any other, by its historic aims and movements.

Congressmen's Duty

In the current number of *Harijan* Gandhiji writes: "Maulana Saheb tells me that Congressmen and Congress committees are not always considerate in regulating elections to popular bodies, and that local boards are not always dealing justly by all the communities. We have to be above suspicion. Congress committees have to take infinite pains to examine every single complaint. None may be dismissed as too trivial for consideration. I have letters and telegrams bitterly complaining that at some elections for Congress committees, Local Boards and the like. Muslim, Harijan or Christian claims have beeen neglected. Wherever this happens a golden opportunity of doing justice is missed." There are good grounds for the complaints received by Gandhiji. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is the last man to complain to Gandhiji about such things unless he is driven by circumstances to do so. Few Congressmen of the majority community would consciously injure the interests of minorities. Many of them sincerely believe that they can better serve the interests of the minority communities than representatives of those communities without any qualifications to justify their election to places of responsibility. But in such matters it is not enough that justice is done to the minorities. It is also necessary that they must realise that justice is done to them. This becomes easy when members of minority communities themselves are elected to represent their interests. This is necessary so long as many of us are community-conscious. Congressmen should be aggressively fair towards minorities, particularly the weakest minorities like Harijans. Where elections have already taken place and Congressmen have failed to secure proper representation for minorities, they may well create vacancies through voluntary resignations and all join in helping minority representatives to be elected.

Wanted Financial Justice For India

By MANU SUBEDAR, M.L.A. (Central)

We want the economic and financial position of India to improve during the war, and care should be taken at least that it does not deteriorate. It is wrong to permit further exports of gold from India when the balance of exchange in respect of commodities has improved. The Reserve Bank, if it was a national institution, could not go on purchasing gold on foreign account. Gold must be purchased by the Reserve Bank on its own account and additional notes should be issued against such gold. The issue of rupee notes against sterling securities may have been acceptable in the old days, but the future of sterling is in the lap of the gods, depending on the course of the war. Even if it is not possible to reverse the system completely, it is most undesirable that any further assets belonging to India and part of the reserves against the note issue and of the banking system of the country should be accumulated in England in the form of sterling. It is much less desirable to accumulate them in the form of sterling loans, of which the quantity to be issued hereafter may be astronomical, should the war be prolonged to three or five years.

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It may be in the immediate interests of England and the Allies to have the prices of Indian commodities artificially driven down, but in the interests of India a different course was desirable in view of the great uncertainties of world conditions. Whatever benefits India could get from her exports (apart from favourable reactions on the life of the agriculturists at home) should be secured, and an attempt should be made not only to prevent the export of gold from India, but to use as much of the favourable balance arising from high prices of exports to get as much of the yellow metal as possible to strengthen the reserves of this country. It is well-known that such a course would not appeal to the Bank of England and London monetary interests, and this has been the tragedy of India's relationship with the United Kingdom that, wherever policies and interests are in conflict, the Indian interests are subordinated. It is sad to think that millions of people in this country must have their lives and their hopes blasted in this manner.

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I do not imply in the least that India should not render assistance in the cause of democracy. But the measure of such assistance and the occasion and the method should be one dictated from considerations of Indian economy. None of us desire to throw off the control of London in order to introduce control either of Berlin or of Moscow. But, because we sympathize with the cause of the victims of aggressions, we cannot be asked to accept *every* measure devised as a mere copy of similar measures in the United Kingdom and imposed from the top without any consultation with the representatives of businessmen. Nor is it easy to accept without a protest the vicarious sacrifice of India's interests. Added financial and economic strength for India through the opportunity created by the war is being deliberately denied to her. *I claim for India elementary financial justice* and though we are not separate from the Empire, we have sufficient separate consciousness as Indians to resent measures conceived and executed in the interests merely of the United Kingdom and in many cases to the detriment of India.

That agriculturists would have to suffer and prices would be artificially depressed, could have been inferred from the following paragraph in the memorandum of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India:

"The interests of the cultivator must give way to the paramount interests of the State in the successful prosecution of War, and if it proves necessary to limit exports and thereby incur some sacrifice of potential money income, the sacrifice involved must be accepted as part of the inevitable price paid for the existence of a state of emergency."

The net and cumulative effect of the various restrictions on export, of the proposed direct taxation, and of several direct and indirect measures for checking the rise of prices, would be to prevent the prices of Indian commodities from going up, or to actually drive them down. Hardly was the excess profits tax announced, when commodity markets had a marked setback. That agriculture should suffer in order to help Government to prosecute the war and through the state of emergency means that commodities in India whose prices have been forced down by artificial means, are to be collared for Britain and her Allies, and the assistance of India is to be taken in this indirect manner without acknowledgment. But this course, while helping the cause of the war, is going to hurt the interests of the country, which has already suffered over a long stretch of depression, deflationary policy and low prices. In the United Kingdom, the wise men have said that inflation was a danger and it must be avoided. Those, who blindly copy the United Kingdom measures for India, have taken up the same cry in India, where inflation upto a certain point would not do any harm but on the contrary is very desirable. Our lot in India is to make a perpetual and futile appeal against high exchanges and low prices, and it is a curious commentary on the attitude of those who direct the economic policy of India from London, that even during the period of the war, India should be prevented from adjusting her economic unbalance and from securing legitimate prices for her commodities.

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Gold exports from India have helped sterling, which will need such help in a greater degree, and therefore, gold exports must continue. The balance of trade in favour of India must be, therefore, kept down and prices of exportable commodities, and particularly those useful in the war must not be allowed to rise. Such appears to be the official logic. It is for those, who represent and can speak for agriculturists, to understand it and to digest it.

IF CAPITAL AND LABOUR TAKE UNBENDING STAND

Textile Deadlock Will Be Imminent

Further attempts to formulate proposals, acceptable to both the Representatives of Labour and those of the millowners, were made by the Board of Conciliation, at its "in camera" meeting, on Tuesday. Sir Sajba Rangnekar, Chairman of the Board, met the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union and those of the Millowners' Association. He also met Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Labour Commissioner, and his two assistants.

The Board will meet again (to-day) Wednesday and will examine Mr. La Bouchardiere, Government Labour Commissioner.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

At the end of the day's meeting, a general pessimistic feeling about a final amicable settlement, was in evidence both among representatives of Labour and those of the Millowners' Association. But still the modified proposals, both on behalf of Labour and Millowners, indicate that further avenues, despite the present gloomy outlook, can still be explored for a 'rapprochement' between them.

It will be recalled that the Board was appointed by the Government of Bombay on February 8 to settle the dispute arising out of the Labour demand for dearness allowance, on the existing earnings.

MILLOWNERS' OFFER.

The stage has been reached now, it appears, where the minimum demands on both the sides have been clearly put down. It is gathered that the Millowners were prepared to give a cash allowance of 7 1/2 per cent, plus provisions from the cheap grain shops which is believed to give a

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Trouble At Home For Hitler

Though it is easy to over-emphasize the significance of such events, there seems to be little doubt that Hitler is having some trouble at home. News of what is described as the first real act of sabotage in the German Army has been received via Holland. According to the report, an armoured train was set on fire just as a unit stationed at Rheydt was ordered to pack up and leave for Galicia. There is a hint of "grumbling among men" and of "disciplinary measures" having been taken. At the same time it appears that the German authorities at Prague are anticipating serious trouble. The military authorities are said to be preparing for a possible Czech rising. Fresh arrests have been made at Prague, especially among members of the former party of Dr. Benes. These are significant straws in the wind—an ill wind for Hitler!

Scindia's New Venture

The extra-ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, held in Bombay on Monday, opened a new chapter in the eventful history of the company by deciding to increase its capital by Rs. 75 lakhs for the purpose of laying out a shipbuilding yard of its own at Calcutta. The whole scheme has been carefully thought out from every point of view and has been approved by the Government of India. The yard is planned to provide for the building of three ships of a tonnage of 12,000 tons each. It is expected that the building work will commence in six months and at least one ship will be ready within eighteen months. The Scindia Company has creditably served the cause of Indian shipping and has triumphed over all the difficulties thrown in its way by foreign competitors. Its new venture will be a great asset to the country as well as to the company.

A Valuable Document

The memorandum prepared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the guidance of members of the National Planning Committee will prove valuable not only to those for whom it is primarily meant but also to all those who are interested in the industrialisation of India. The conclusions embodied in the memorandum were arrived at after full discussion at the meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the various Sub-Committees, which was recently held in Bombay, and they are thus representative as well as authoritative. The fundamental postulate laid down by the National Planning Committee is that all defence and key industries as well as public utilities should be either State owned or controlled. This follows the resolution passed by the Congress at its Karachi session and is also in keeping with modern politico-economic thought. There was a general agreement about this dictum, though there are bound to be differences of opinion about the extent of the control. A strong minority, moreover, is opposed to the ownership of the key industries. Another important question dealt in the memorandum is regarding the relation of cottage to large-scale industries. As far as possible, both those industries will have to avoid competition 'inter se' and it will naturally be the task of the State to co-ordinate their work. This will prove rather difficult in practice but when both the industries are under State control, at least the conflict of interest can be avoided. Finally, the absolute equality between men and women workers, which is recommended by the Committee, will be welcomed by all lovers of social justice.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, Feb. 12.

India is supplying His Majesty's Government with large quantities of ammunition made in the Indian Ordnance Factories and Army overcoats, blankets, khaki uniforms and boots and other leather equipment.

India has contracted to supply 712,000,000 sandbags in addition to 200,000,000 ordered for air-raid precautions, the total involved being greater than the number supplied during the whole of the last war.

India has also supplied 30,000,000 yards of hessian for war purposes. India's supplies of manganese and other ores assisted munitions manufacture. Large quantities of Indian high grade mica have gone into aeroplane construction and large Indian exports of rubber, cotton, wool, hides, skins, lac, hemp, timber, groundnuts and linseed all assisted in the essential demands at wartime.—Reuter.

* * * *

PARIS, Feb. 12.

It is announced that the Polish Government in France will publish next week a White Book dealing with the responsibility for the war and a Black Book on German atrocities in Poland.—Reuter.

They had better publish a "Red" book, too, or Soviet Russia will complain against this discrimination.

* * * *

American sympathy is 98 per cent. with the Finns, declared President Roosevelt while addressing members of the American Youth Citizenship Institute.

Two per cent. is obviously reserved for the valuable American exports to the Soviet.

* * * *

Europe is in the grip of a severe cold wave, says a report.

Does it mean that Mr. Sumner Welles will get a cold reception?

* * *

"Workers Told Not To Kill The Goose That Lays Golden Eggs".

—Headline in "Anglo-India"

Now they may expect to be given the bird!

* * * *

In the course of an article in a British weekly Mr. Jinnah says:—

"The constitutional maladies from which India at present suffers may best be described as symptoms of a disease inherent in the body politic. Without diagnosing the disease, no understanding of the symptoms is possible and no remedy can suggest itself. Let us, therefore, first diagnose the disease, then consider the symptoms and finally arrive at the remedy. . . . "

Wait a minute, Doctor Jinnah. Have you heard of the Persian proverb, "Neem Hakim Khatra-e-Jan" (A pseudo-physician is a menace to life)?

* * * *

In the same article Mr. Jinnah refers to England as "a homogeneous nation."

To which our Irish, Scott and Welsh friends want to give a reply but as they are all speaking in their respective languages we are unable to understand or reproduce it.

* * * *

FINNS STAND FIRM

Scandinavia Not Sanguine

NO HIGH HOPES IN HOLLAND

—Headlines from the same page of a paper.

All amusing attempts at alliteration!

* * * *

A lawyer has been advising school-masters to study the Law of Evidence.

We protest on behalf of the school-boys.

* * * *

INCREASED TICKETLESS
N. W. Railway Tops The List
—Headline

But does it get the ticket?—as they say in America.

* * * *

A small boy stood at the entrance to the cobbler's shop, watching the man at work.

'What do you repair boots with, mister?" he asked, suddenly.

'Hide,' replied the cobbler, sharply.

'Eh,' said the boy.

'I said hide,' replied the cobbler, impatiently.

'What for?' insisted the boy somewhat surprised.

'Hide—the cow's outside,' sighed the man.

'Don't care if it is. Who's afraid of a cow anyway?' answered the boy, definitely.

Nazi Bid To Run British Blockade

Vessels Leave Neutral Ports

Cargo Ship Scuttles Itself Off Brazilian Coast

INDIGNATION IN DENMARK: SWEDEN CONCERNED ABOUT HUGE LOSSES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

An S. O. S. was received in Rio de Janeiro yesterday afternoon from the German steamer "Wakama" that she had scuttled herself and was relayed by the Spanish freighter "Ariagamendi", 5,535 tons.

WENT TO SPOT, BUT FOUND NO SHIP

The Spanish freighter said that she was 48 miles from the position mentioned by the "Wakama" and was sending prompt assistance. She later wirelessed that she had arrived at the post and found no trace of "Wakama."

No announcement has been made concerning the fate of the crew of "Wakama." The scuttled "Wakama's" cargo, it is reported may be valued at a quarter million sterling.

SCUTTLED OFF BRAZIL

A Rio-de-Janeiro cable says.—It is reported that, when the crew of "Wakama" noticed the presence of cruised "Hawkins," they scuttled the ship off the coast of Brazil, thirteen hours after leaving Rio de Janeiro.

Meanwhile contradictory reports are circulating here regarding the fate of 43 members of the crew. Some newspapers state that they were saved by the "Hawkins," while others say that they have been drowned.

The "Wakama" was bound for Recife Pernambuco, carrying a full cargo of 6,000 tons of grain, coffee, lard, leather, minerals and cotton.

She was the last German ship at Rio-de-Janeiro, where she arrived a week before the outbreak of war.

"Hawkins" Not Involved

A statement issued this afternoon by Rear-Admiral Harwood reveals that 10 officers and 36 sailors from the "Wakama" had been rescued by a British warship.

One British warship of the Southern Squadron intercepted the "Wakama," the statement declares, but the crew set fire to the ship in order to avoid capture. They then abandoned the wreckage and took to lifeboats.

The warship, however, picked up part of the crew. His Majesty's "Hawkins" was not involved in the action.

"New York Times" Report

The "New York Times" reports from Rio-de-Janeiro that some members of the "Wakama's" crew are aboard the "Hawkins" while others are in other British warships.—Reuter.

Nazi "Hukum" To German Ships

A London cable says:—According to the "Evening News," a cable has been received in the City of London to the effect that six German ships have quitted the Spanish Port, Vigo under cover of darkness on Saturday night in an attempt to run the British blockade. Three others left Brazilian ports in addition to the "Wakama," making a total of ten.

The newspaper says that German vessels, which had been sheltering in neutral ports since the beginning of war, received orders to make an attempt to return home or scuttle themselves if necessary.

The ships which left Vigo are: "Wangoni" (7,848 tons); "Wahehe" (4,709 tons); "Orizaba" (4,354 tons); "Arucas" (3,369 tons); "Rostock" (2,542 tons); and "Morea" (1,927 tons).

Three other German ships which left Brazilian ports recently are the "Wolfsburg" (6,201 tons); "La Coruna" (7,414 tons) and the "Koenigsberg" (6,466 tons).

U-Boat Prisoners Of War

The British War Office has announced to-day the names of eight German Officers and men as U-Boat prisoners of war.

Shipwrecked Sailors Saved

Ten shipwrecked sailors—eight lying exhausted in the bottom of the drifting lifeboat which the other two were trying to row—were saved from the North Sea on Monday by an R.A.F. coastal command plane which guided two minesweepers to the spot.

The men came from the trawler," Theresa Boyle," (224 tons), were saved.

sunk by a German bomber on Saturday.

The trawler was attacked 120 miles out at sea and when the men landed at a North-East Port on Monday night they had been in an open boat for over 50 hours.

Norwegian Ship Sunk

An Oslo cable says:—

The Norwegian motorship "Snestad" (4,000 tons) was sunk on Sunday following an explosion caused either by a mine or a torpedo. The vessel was bound for America in Ballast. All the crew

"Orania" Survivors

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A British warship rescued ten of the survivors of the Swedish steamer "Orania" (1,854 tons), believed to have been torpedoed in the North Sea. Lifeboats are searching for the others.

The steamer was torpedoed on Sunday night without warning in total darkness and she sank within three minutes. The crew of 24 barely had time to scramble into lifeboats. The boat containing the captain, his wife and twelve seamen is missing.

Chief Officer Slindberg, whose boat contained the ten rescued, said to-day: "We never saw a submarine but she must have observed our sailing lights. We lost all our belongings. We were picked up by a British warship, whose crew provided us with clothes and food."

LONDON PUZZLED.

Naval authorities in London are puzzled by contradictory messages about the sinking of the Dutch steamer, "Burgerdijk." It appears that the "Burgerdijk" sent out an S. O. S. on Saturday stating that the sinking was the result of a collision.

Early next morning news was received that the entire crew of "Burgerdijk" were safe aboard another Dutch steamer "Edam" (8,000 tons), but the "Edam" found no trace of the other ship, involved in the supposed collision.

WAS IT NAZI RUSE.

Yesterday, the owners announced that they had received a message from the Captain that the "Burgerdijk" wa. torpedoed by a German U-Boat. The question whether the U-Boat forced the Captain of the "Burgerdijk" to report in his S. O. S. that his ship had been involved in a collision in order to conceal the presence of the U-Boat or whether the report of the collision was due to a misread message will be cleared up when the "Edam" reaches home port.

Plan For 'Red' Revolution Unearthed

Swedish Police Carry Raids In Communist Centres

LONDON, February 13.

Plans for a revolution in Sweden in which "all means would be permissible so long as they lead to the Communist goal", have been discovered at Gothenburg following raids on Communist centres, according to a Stockholm radio message.

It continued that "the Chief of Police stated that among the finds was a manual of strategy, and tactics for the coming revolution. Codes and the evidence of espionage activities, that provided clear evidence of treason, were also discovered".

It was also stated that a former member of the Communist Party had come forward and revealed how Swedish Bolsheviks were supplied with foreign money.—Reuter.

ECHO OF RAIDS ON SWEDISH 'REDS'

Two Secret Wireless Transmitters Found

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 13.

Two secret wireless transmitters were found by the police in the course of Saturday's police raids on Communists near Gotherburg, states a message from Stockholm.—Reuter.

Turkish Raisins And Figs For Britain

ISTANBUL, Feb. 13.

The British representatives of the ministry of supply now in Ankara have concluded a contract to purchase nearly 6,000 tons of dried raisins and figs.

Other British delegates have contracted to purchase nearly a million sterling worth of tobacco annually.

These amounts may be substantially increased, it is stated.—Reuter.

FINLAND TO GET 700 'PLANES

Help From Britain, France, Italy And Spain

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Finnish air force will be reinforced by 700 planes from abroad this month, according to Norwegian paper, "Aftenposten" quoted by a Copenhagen radio. It is stated that 400 planes are expected from western powers and 100 from Italy while war material valued at five million kroner is on its way from Spain.

DESPERATE SOVIET OFFENSIVE

A Stockholm message says:—Little remains of the village in Summa, centre of a great Russian offensive, except a mass of splinters from wrecked wooden houses, according to reports received here.

From the continued fury of Russian attacks, it appears that the Russian Commanders are staking everything on a break through the Mannerheim Line before heavy snowfalls, which usually occur by the end of February, make further progress temporarily impossible.

ATTACK CONTINUES

Fighting in front of the Mannerheim Line continued undiminished throughout the day, according to messages received to-night.

The Russians apparently are straining every effort to achieve at least some progress and masses of troops are being hurled into the attack. Heavy 70-ton tanks with three gun turrets have now made their appearance at this front and the Finns have already succeeded in putting several out of action.

23 RUSSIAN TANKS PUT OUT OF ACTION

HELSINKI, Feb. 13.

To-day's Finnish communique states that Russian attacks continued during February 12 with undiminished force in Summa Sector. At Muolasjarvi, Punnas and Taipale, the attacks were driven back and Finnish troops undertook numerous successful counter-attacks and at least 23 tanks were put out of action. The fighting continues.

FINNISH AIR FORCES ACTIVE.

North of Lake Ladoga, all Russian attacks were driven back and at Pitkaranta, the greater part of the enemy column of hundred vehicles was destroyed. During 12|2, the Finnish Air Forces participated in air combats and in addition carried out reconnaissance flights, besides bombing enemy columns and bases.

FOUR MACHINES SHOT DOWN

In the war zone, the enemy concentrated the air activity on the front line and its immediate vicinity over the Isthmus and North of Lake Ladoga. Finnish fighters and anti-aircraft artillery shot down four enemy machines according to confirmed reports, while in addition there were a number of unconfirmed cases.—Reuter.

No Trade Details During War

Russo-British Engagements Not Carried Out

LONDON, Feb. 13.

In the House of Commons, asked what commercial transactions had taken place between Britain and Russia in the last three months, Sir Andrew Duncan, the new President of the Board of Trade said that as regards the agreement signed in last October with the Soviet for the exchange of timber against rubber and tin, he had been informed that it had not been found possible for exchange of these commodities to take place.

Sir Andrew Duncan added that the publication of details of Britain's trade with particular countries had been suspended since the outbreak of war.

CONVERSION LOAN SUCCESS

Sir John Simon announcing the results of the conversion loan said that applications for conversion amounted to 236 million for repayment of 99 million, thus the total proportion converted exceeding two-thirds of the whole. Sir John Simon added that he regarded the result as satisfactory.—Reuter.

Finnish Runner Killed At Front

Gunnar Hoeckert, the Finnish Runner, who is the holder of the 3,000 metres world record has been killed at the front.—Reuter.

12 Finnish Artillery Forts Captured

MOSCOW, Feb. 13.

The latest war communique states: "On the Karelian Isthmus, successful operations by Soviet troops resulted in the capture of 32 defence fortifications including 12 reinforced concrete artillery forts."—Reuter.

RUSSIANS LOSE 3,000 MEN DAILY

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 13.

The Russians are estimated to be losing about 3000 men daily in the offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, according to reports received here.

Since the offensive began about a fortnight ago, Russian casualties and prisoners are thought to have totalled over 33,000. The number of Russians employed in the present Isthmus campaign is enormous, one estimate putting the figure as high as 300,000 but it is doubtful whether such a large force could be actually employed for an offensive on such a narrow front.

Snow is still falling over the Baltic and is likely to restrict Russian air activity.

On the Northern Front, the Russians are using parachutes for dropping machine guns, ammunition and supplies to patrols working in the side and desolate 'no-man's' land. In some cases, Finnish patrols reach the parachute supplies first and a pitched battle follows between the two patrols —Reuter.

GERMAN OFFICER TELLS OF

Nazi Atrocities In Poland

TROOPS AVENGE THEMSELVES INDISCRIMINATELY ON "SUSPICIOUS" MEMBERS OF POPULATION IN OCCUPIED ZONE

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.

How the German troops avenged themselves on the Polish population is told by a Nazi officer, who recently arrived here.

VALUE OF GERMANS ON UP GRADE

First, he said, when a German soldier was killed or disappeared in the occupied zone they shot three Polish prisoners or "suspicious" members of the local population.

Pole Picked Up And Shot

LATER THE VALUE OF A GERMAN INCREASED TO NINE POLES AND WHEN THIS OFFICER LEFT THE COUNTRY IT HAD RISEN TO 34. HE TOLD OF AN OCCASION WHEN THE POLES LINED UP TO DIE AND WORD WAS ABOUT TO BE GIVEN, WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THE VICTIMS TOTALLED 33. A GROUP OF SOLDIERS SENT OUT TO GET THE THIRTY-FOURTH SIMPLY WENT INTO THE FIRST SHOP IN A VILLAGE STREET AND ARRESTED A MAN WHO WAS WAITING TO HAVE HIS HAIR CUT HE WAS LINED UP WITH THE REST AND SHOT.—Reuter.

SABOTAGE IN GERMAN ARMY

Armoured Train Set On Fire: Discontent In Ranks

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 13.

News of what is described as the first real act or sabotage in the German army has reached here.

It is stated to have occurred at Rheydt, a Rhineland town, 12 miles from the Dutch border, where General Blaskowitz is understood to have his headquarters.

According to news from reliable source an order came for one of the units stationed at Rheydt to pack up and leave for Galicia. There was serious grumbling among the men and finally just as the first contingent was about to start the armoured train was set on fire.

Disciplinary measures were immediately taken but details of what followed are unavailable.

The reason for discontent appears to be frequent and apparently pointless troops movements in Western Germany since the war began.—Reuter.

NAZI AUTHORITIES BUSY IN PRAGUE

PARIS, Feb. 13.

There is considerable activity among German military authorities at Prague, states the Havas correspondent in a dispatch from the German frontier.

He added that there are new movements of troops in Bohemia and Moravia towards Slovakia. Hospitals in these regions have been ordered to reserve 50,000 beds from March 1.

An order commandeering horses was issued on Sunday.

The correspondent states that the protectorate authorities have ordered the military authorities to organise defence against a possible Czech rising.

A fresh lot of arrests have been made at Prague especially among members of the former party of Dr. Benes.—Reuter.

Nazi Agent's Attempt To Blow Up Fortifications

LONDON, February 13.

An attempt to blow up Rumanian fortifications on the Danube, was frustrated by Rumanian guards, stated the French radio in its Polish news bulletin.

It added that the would-be perpetrator was shot. Papers found on him seem to indicate that he is in the service of Germany.—Reuter.

ITALY LAYS UP DEFENCE MATERIAL

ROME, Feb. 13.

It is understood that the National Defence Council has decided that until May the international situation lays upon Italy the obligation of accumulating for national purposes the yield of her factory labour.—Reuter.

Decision Of Italy's Supreme Council

ROME, Feb. 13

Signor Mussolini this evening presided over another meeting of the Supreme Defence Council, the fourth within five days.

The meeting lasted two and half hours and another follows tomorrow. It is understood the Council decided to intensify the measures being taken to bring the country to the highest point of preparedness.—Reuter.

Daladier Attends Army Chiefs' Meeting

PARIS. Feb. 12

M. Daladier accompanied by heads of his Military Bureau attended a meeting of army chiefs at General Gamelin's headquarters.—Reuter.

FOREIGN PURCHASING COMMITTEES

To Suspend Activities Due To Visit Of German Economic Expert

ROME, Feb. 12

Activities of various foreign purchasing committees in Italy including the British have been suspended and may not be rescued for some months, it is learned from a reliable quarter.

These committees had been almost in constant session since the outbreak of war. The staffs of commercial sections of embassies of the countries concerned had been doubled and even trebled in connection with their work.

Question has been asked whether the visit of Clodius, the German Economic Expert, is connected in any way with the suspension. Clodius expects to remain in Rome for another week.—Reuter.

Report Of Orsova Explosion Unfounded

BUCHAREST. Feb. 13.

The report that an explosion occurred at Orsova near the mouth of the Danube is stated here to be absolutely unfounded —Reuter.

DECLINE IN U. S. PETROL EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

A sharp decline in the export of high grade aviation spirit in the last quarter of 1939 and abrupt stoppage of supplies to Russia at the beginning of December, are revealed in the latest figures of the United States' department of Commerce. They disclose that contrary to the general impression, export of petrol to Russia had not been resumed upto January 1. Moreover, the anticipated demand from belligerents for aviation petrol has not materialised and the total of United States export of this grade for the last quarter of 1939 compared with 1938 declined by 15 per cent —Reuter.

ALLIED TROOPS STATIONED AT SUEZ

Precaution Against Possible Danger To Turkey And Rumania

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The reason why Allied Troops are stationed at Suez is the topic of the day in the press throughout the world.

The Middle East, says the "Manchester Guardian", has become for Britain and France an already defensive or offensive position of great strength. Rumania and Turkey have been threatened by the only two great powers likely to disturb them and if these threats take shape in action, our duty will be clear.—Reuter.

Far Eastern Troops For Suez

It is now learned that one of the vessels which brought the troops from the Far East to Suez yesterday was a Polish ship manned by Poles.

Within 24 hours of the arrival of the New Zealanders the New Zealand Defence Minister, Mr. Jones announced to-day that a second contingent for overseas service is only 753 men short of full strength. He declared that within a week sufficient men should be available to form a third contingent.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND FORCE FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Gen. Freyberg commanding the New Zealand Expeditionary Force has cabled to the First Lord "May I send you this historic day the thanks of all ranks to the gallant ships of the Royal Navy for protecting us on our voyage to Egypt."

Mr. Churchill replied, "The Royal Navy has been proud to carry the famous Anzacs once again across the ocean. All your old comrades in the Royal Naval Division rejoice to see you at the head of the New Zealand command".—Reuter.

Australian Troops For Palestine

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13.

The troops of the Second Australian Imperial Force are to-day beginning to arrive in their specified areas in Palestine.

A Jaffa message says:—

The first contingent of Australians arrived in camp in Palestine after five hours in a crowded troop train. An unending line of grey buses conveyed them from a small station through orange groves to the White-tented Camp prepared by a Scottish Regiment, who greeted the newcomers warmly. "The Scotties" and the "Diggers" whose battledress contrasted strangely soon fraternised.—Reuter

Inspection Of Indian Troops

CAIRO, Feb. 13.

Mr. A Eden is inspecting Indian troops to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

SPEEDING UP ARMAMENTS PRODUCTION

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Proposals for intensified effort in the engineering industry to speed up production of armaments were handed to-night to representatives of 34 unions in the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions by Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour.

The conference between the Minister and the Representatives of the Unions lasted two hours and a half and when the proposals have been considered, a further conference will be held.—Reuter.

SWEDEN WELL FORTIFIED

70,000 Trained Men Control Air Northern Bastion

LONDON, Feb. 13.

Sweden's Northern line of fortifications against the Russian threat to Central and Western Scandinavia—"The Boden Line"—is now in the highest state of efficiency and preparedness, learns the "Daily Telegraph's" Stockholm correspondent.

The Central Boden Fort, constructed between 1900 and 1902, has been completely modernised and now commands the Swedish-Finnish frontier North of the Gulf of Bothnia at the point where the strategic rail centres of Tornea and Haparanda are situated.

No official figures have been issued but the correspondent understands that not less than 70,000 men fully trained and equipped, are now holding Sweden's Northern Bastion.—Reuter.

THREE LAKHS SANCTIONED FOR LOAN TO GIVE FACILITIES TO POOR AND MIDDLE CLASSES FOR ERECTING HOUSES

One of the pledges of the Congress Party before the Municipal election was to provide housing facilities to the poor and middle classes This pledge was redeemed on Tuesday when Mr. Mathradas Tricumji as Leader of the Congress Party moved a resolution in the Municipal Corporation, viz:—

That a provision of Rs. 3,00,000 be made under Improvement Schemes, Capital Account, for granting loans to persons desiring to erect buildings on Improvement Schemes land as provided for under Section 354W of the Municipal Act.

Dr. T. Anklesaria seconded the proposition.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha opposed the proposition and said it was a scheme to finance the landlords. Besides, he said, no landlord has applied for any such assistance for building purpose.

Dr. J. A. Collaco also opposing the proposition said the scheme of subsidy offered by Government for housing in the suburbs had proved a failure. The financial condition of the Municipal Corporation was far from satisfactory and he urged the House to drop the question, at least for the present.

Dr. S. P. Mehta also opposed the proposition stating time was not opportune for launching on this scheme.

The Municipal Commissioner also thought that time was not opportune for launching the Municipal housing scheme. Owing to the war, the prices of building materials had gone so high that no one would like to build a house. If the proposition was passed it would remain only a dead letter.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar supported the proposition.

CONGRESS PARTY'S STAND

Dr. J. V. Vora said this question was threshed out in the Congress Party and it was decided to launch the Municipal housing scheme. When Mr. Mathradas Tricumji was the Chairman of the Rent Enquiry Committee, it was suggested to him by many a tenant to launch a Municipal housing scheme. This proposition was brought as a test to see how far the Municipal housing scheme would be taken advantage of. If no application comes from the public, the money would remain idle.

The proposition was carried.

The following resolution of Mr. D. V. Pradhan seconded by Mr. M. V. Donde was also carried.

That the provision of Rs. 7,15,000 made in Appendix No. 1 of Budget 'B' for construction of chawls and S. P. Sheds, be increased to Rs. 10,00,000, the additional amount of Rs. 2,85,000 being ear-marked for the provision of housing accommodation for the poorer classes.

The following resolution moved by Mr. M. V. Donde and seconded by Mr. D. V. Pradhan was lost:

That the provision of Rs. 5,00,000 made in the Budget 'B' Capital Account, in respect of item No. 44 Lump provision for Slum Clearance, be increased to Rs. 10,00,000.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday at 3 p.m.

Jawahar Supports

General Motors' Strike

Appeal To Management To Give Fair Conditions Of Service

The strike of the General Motors' workers entered the sixth day today.

In course of a statement on the strike of General Motors workers Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes as follows:—

"I have been told about the strike of the workers in the General Motors Factories and I have seen the demands put forward by the workers. As I do not know all the facts I cannot say much about each individual demand but many of them seem to me obvious and I am surprised that they are being resisted.

A concern like this, where there is concentrated speed work, requires special consideration and fair payment which cannot be easily compared with other types of work. In particular the rise in prices due to the war necessitates a substantial war allowance.

Foreign concerns working in India cannot expect special treatment and they have to be particularly careful how they treat our workers. It does not redound to the credit of General Motors that their workers have been compelled to strike to get fair terms and conditions of service.

I trust that the management will take early steps to give such terms and conditions and thus put an end to the present conflict.

In such a conflict my sympathy must be with the workers."

"People's Defence Army" For Sukkur

SUKKUR, Feb. 13.

A party called "People's Defence Army" has been formed here. About 500 members have been enrolled. They are undergoing military training.

The object of the party is to protect citizens at times of emergency.—United Press.

India In Eire's Footsteps?

LONDON, Feb. 13.

India is determined to win her independence on her own terms as the Irish Free State won hers, writes Mr. Vernon Bartlett in "The News Chronicle."

And the people who argue we dare not allow Congress "hotheads" to have their way should ask themselves whether had we made concessions to the Irish Free State a little sooner, that country would now be "independent" in a war she would hate to see us lose.—Reuter.

"GUARDIAN" PLEADS FOR WILL TO AGREE

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah who, between them, represent the two most important currents of Indian opinion talked last week with the Viceroy, says the "Manchester Guardian" in a leader. They did not reach "a solution", nor was it to be expected that they would. The Indian problem is too complex to be settled quickly and its complex still grows.

On the one hand, the Congress demand has hardened since it called out the Provincial Ministries. Now through the mouth of Mahatma Gandhi it lays more and more stress on the exclusive right of Indians to settle India's future without British intervention of any kind. But the resistance of Indian minorities and their spokesmen to Congress pretensions have also hardened. The minorities are more suspicious and the communal rift is wider than it was.

The Congress itself, with the unruly Mr. Subhas Bose on the Left flank, is not too solidly united while there are signs that its various opponents are moving toward an unaccustomed unity. All the more reason, therefore, why the Viceroy should have seen the two leaders and all the more reason is there why he should now maintain his personal contact with them.

Lord Zetland has said: "What is wanted now is a descent from the abstract to the concrete." In the practical field one would say that the day must come when India's representative leaders working as, one might say, "in Committee" with the Indian Government and the Princes, will devise an acceptable constitution. It is difficult to conceive of an agreed scheme being reached by any other method, but it means that a will to agreement must be there.—Reuter.

Fire In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 13.

During the Basant bathing ceremony in the Ganges there was a fire near Maghamela today.

The Government grass farm caught fire which spread rapidly destroying a large area of the grass.—United Press.

WHEN INDIANS DEMAND MILITARY TRAINING

Ten Crores Of Profits Tax Will Go To Feed White Personnel

Manu Subedar Exposes Finance Member's Fallacies

In a statement to the Press, Mr. Manu Sabedar, M.L.A., (Central) points out that the Finance Member's assurance that the moneys raised by the Excess Profits Tax will be spent "on paying soldiers in India, or buying food for them, or otherwise obtaining necessities of defence in India", will not reconcile Indians to the new tax.

The appropriation of revenues for defence purposes is a composite head, including expenditure for the Defence Department, whether it is spent in India or outside.

WHOM TAX WILL BENEFIT

It must be realised that the scheme for compulsory military service applying to 50,000 Englishmen, held in abeyance for the time being on account of legal difficulty, is likely to be put through shortly. Even if some of the Anglo-Indians (old style) are

Mr. Manu Subedar.

found unfit for military service, the proposal to train, to arm and equip and otherwise to maintain, house, feed and pay allowances, for themselves and the dependents, for white troops brought under compulsory service as large in number as the original number of white troops in India, must involve an expenditure, direct and indirect, of several hundred rupees a month per individual. The English personnel of the Indian Defence in all the Services eats up between a third and a half of the total expenditure on the army, and the new proposal must eat up anything upto ten crores out of the new moneys raised.

When Indians are asking to be allowed to be trained in the defence of their own country, when the offer of many of them to serve has been rejected, and when many others have been turned away from entry into the numerous voluntary reserve corps which have been built up, it seems most unsatisfactory that trade and industry must be interfered with by a large burden of direct taxation for the purpose of putting every Englishman in India under arms, whether he is physically, by temperament or by other conditions, suited or not.

TRAIN INDIANS ONLY

If expenditure must be increased and taxation imposed, Indians could be only reconciled if ALL of it is spent on training Indians, equipping them with arms and otherwise preparing them for the defence of their own country.

PROFITS TAX BILL

Proceedings In Select Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Despite the holiday for the Central Assembly, the Select Committee on the Excess Profits Tax are holding a full day session to-day. The Committee will meet from day to day even though the Assembly may be in session.

It is understood that most of the time was spent to-day in examining the definition clause. Provisional decisions are being taken which would take a final shape only after the Budget is presented to the Central Legislature.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent learns that the majority viewpoint in to-day's discussions seemed to favour that the chargeable accounting period should commence from September 1 instead of April 1, 1939, as proposed in the Bill. No final decision, however, seems to have been taken.—United Press.

OFFICER KILLED ON FRONTIER

Encounter With Gang Of Armed Hostiles In Ahmadzai Salient

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

A Communique says:—

It is reported that on February 11, troops on reconnaissance duty near the Gingarai Algad, which is in the Ahmadzai Salient, some seven miles north-west of Bannu encountered a gang of about 150 armed hostiles. The gang was engaged and is believed to have suffered heavily.

Our casualties were:—

KILLED: Lieut. D. M. D. Potts one Indian Sepoy.

WOUNDED: Five Indian Sepoys

All belonged to the 16th Punjab Regiment.—A. P.

PREPARATIONS FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE CONFERENCE

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-Elect of the Lahore session of the All-India Muslim League, is expected to arrive in Lahore on the morning of March 21. He, along with the Premiers of Bengal and Assam, will be taken in a procession.

The open session of the League will be held on March 22, 23 and 24.

GUESTS FROM ABROAD

The Secretary of the Reception Committee says that the President of Iraq Assembly and the Wafad Party of Egypt have accepted the invitation to attend the session. Representatives from Hedjaz, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan are also expected to attend.

The session will be held in the Minto Park near the historic Badshahi Mosque. A special pandal is being constructed to accommodate 1,00,000 people.

Mr. Shamsul Hassan, Assistant Secretary of the All-India Muslim League office, Delhi, arrived here this morning to discuss certain details with the Reception Committee.—A. P.

TEXTILE DEADLOCK WILL BE IMMINENT

(Continued from page 6)

further relief to the operatives to the extent of 5 per cent.

The Labour representatives, in their turn, are believed to agreeable to a further adjustment of 20 per cent cash dearness allowance, with retrospective effect from September 1.

The modified proposals, it will be seen, tend to make an adjustment of five per cent on both sides, as far as relief to the workers is concerned.

NO PROFITS IN INDUSTRY.

The stand taken by the representatives of the Millowners seems to be on the 7.6 per cent. basis increase in the cost of living index figures for the working class population in the city of Bombay. The case of the Millowners seems to have been based on the plea of unremunerative production of cloth since the war started. It is pointed out, in this connection, that some of the mills in the city have not sold bales of cloth for six weeks and in some cases looms were allowed to remain idle due to paucity of orders. Further, the price of cotton had also shot up. The rumour with regard to the order placed by the Indian Stores Department for textiles, according to the Millowners, was uninformed and to take that as a standard for the prosperity of the mills would be unjustified and improper.

UNACCEPTABLE BASIS.

The representatives of workers, on the other hand, seem to be unwilling to consider the very stand taken by the representatives of the Millowners, as the question of prosperity or adversity of the industry was not in dispute. The question before the Board was whether there was a rise in prices and if that was so to what extent and how much relief was to be given to the workers.

DEADLOCK IMMINENT.

It is likely that attempts to lay emphasis on points of agreement and narrow down the existing differences will be further made. But the feeling persists that if both the parties show a lack of desire for common understanding and ultimately for an amicable settlement a deadlock, pregnant with disastrous consequences, is imminent.

LIFE RURAL AND URBAN

The civilised world was moving towards a new habitat which combined the technical efficiency of the urban industrial organisation with the poise, vitality and spiritual serenity of the village, declared Prof. Radhakamal Mukherji, speaking on "Rural Urban Differentiation," on Tuesday evening, Prof. C. N. Vakil presiding.

The speaker referred to the vast economic, sociological and psychological differences between urbanism and ruralism. Mobility was the dominant characteristic of the urban habitat and whenever it was great, a sort of relationship based on the principle of contract arose. The urban life was marked by hurry and excitement and abstract impersonal relations developed.

TEMPO OF RURAL LIFE.

The tempo of life in the rural habitat was in tune with the slow growth of the vegetation, the slow movement of the bullock cart and so on. Rural Society possessed a set of virtues like stubbornness, sense of loyalty, emotional relationship and devotion to tradition.

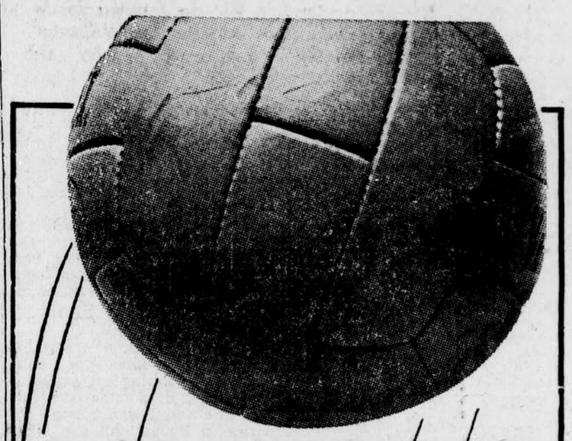
WORKERS' DEMAND FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Attempt at proposals acceptable to both parties arising out of the demand for dearness allowance for Mill workers in Bombay are understood to have been made at an informal meeting of the Conciliation Board at the Council Hall to-day.

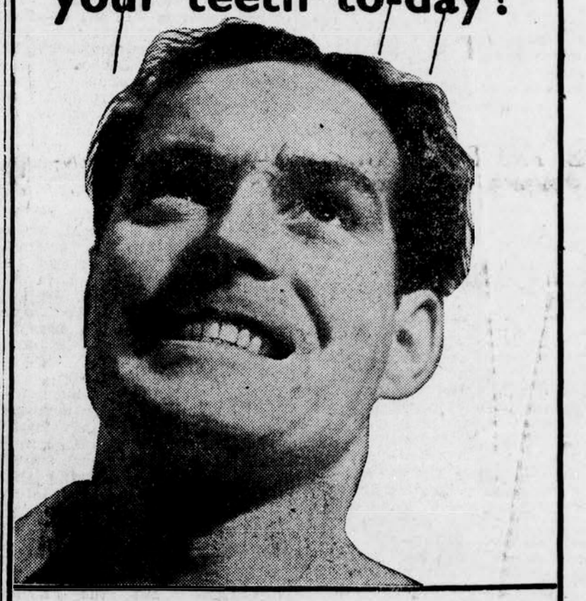
The Chairman and member of the Board say and discussed with the representatives of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Japanese withdrawal from Kwangsi is admitted in Japanese field despatches to Tokyo

It is stated, however, that the withdrawal was according to plan after "inflicting crushing blow on thirty Chinese divisions." The dispatches add that Japanese have now made a "triumphant return to their base."



Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?



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MUTT, I'M THROUGH BEING A CHAMBERMAID FOR YOUR GOLDFISH! IT'S A NUISANCE!
NOW, JEFF, LISTEN! I JUST DREW UP MY WILL YESTERDAY AND REMEMBERED YOU IN IT FOR YOUR KINDNESS TO MY FISH!
YOU DID? WHAT CHA LEAVING ME?
THE GOLDFISH!
BLUB BLUB
11-8

Provincial Championship

Honours Go To Lusitanians

Brijraj Young Men Triumph Over Poona: B.B. & C.I.'s First Defeat Of Season

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN	3.	POONA UNITED	1.
LUSITANIAN'S 'A'	2	B. B. and C. I.	1.

The hockey in both games on Tuesday in the Provincial Championship were brilliant contests.

In the early game Brijraj Young Men went into the quarter final round at the expense of Poona United.

The second tie, surprisingly, went in favour of the Lusitanians "A", who eliminated one of the fancied sides of the tournament, the B. B. and C. I. Railway. There was a deal of irony in this result, as the Railway had bettered the stronger side of Lusitanians only a few days back. This was the Railway's first defeat of season. Poor luck favoured the losing sides.

In the initial match three quick goals took Poona United by surprise. They all came in rapid succession in the first ten minute. After this Poona United hammered away in the opposite area till time. But all efforts proved ineffectual, except once, in the closing stages, when Jhuman reduced the advantage. The winner's goals came from: Salunke, 2 and Ughade.

In the second game if the B B. and C. I. had enjoyed a wee bit of luck a drawn game would have been the verdict, a lot in their effort went wrong always at a critical stage. The Lusitanians were a good, dashing side, the B. B. and C. I. were however, superior in a number of ways.

The following were the teams in the early fixture:—

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN:—Chintam, Callian and G. Dewle; S. K. Chand, S. R. Meteloo and Kharat; Patel, Gaikwad, B. Salunke, D. Ughade and Jagtap.

POONA UNITED:—Asghar Ali, Rama and Sheikh; Telgu, Khan and Angirwala; Prilloy, Jhuman, Fonseca, Shah and Bala.

Second Game

Kicks by the right back, Pereira, took the B. B. and C. I. into their opposite area. A clearance and the Lusitanians were away the Bartlett stopped a good movement. They returned, some more perfect understanding between the attacking line got the Lusitanian's right-wing, L. Gama, into the circle—he scored with a high shot that gave Leach not a semblance of a chance. The Railway for a spell were dangerous. Their opponents launched a raid which closed with R. Almeida's shot hitting the goal-post and glancing out of play.

The B. B. and C. I. got to opposite area again where Hogan worked his way into the "D" and scored. The Lusitanians were unfortunate not to go ahead five minutes later when a beautiful opening was wasted. Another glorious chance was thrown away by the same side. Leach left his charge, was not fast enough and was beaten, a tap to the left was not met by Almeida and the ball rolled out of play. With one each to their credit, the sides crossed over.

After half time the Railway and the Lusitanians attacked in turn. Though, with the progress of the half, the Railway were proving the superior combination but the contest was by no means one sided.

LUSITANIAN'S LEAD

Yet, it was the Lusitanians who were unlucky as Almeida lost yet another opportunity to score, when with only Leach to beat he mis-hit. The Lusitanian's followed this up by a further clever movement, a shot by R. Almeida was partially checked, by Leach, the ball trickled over the goal line. After this the B. B. and C. I. Railway found the net twice, both points were disallowed—sticks in striking. A corner each way before the close made no difference in the score and the game ended in favour of a team booked by critics for elimination.

TEAMS:—

LUSITANIAN'S "A":—Rocha, Pereira and Dias; F. Gama, P. De Souza and J. C. Pinto; S. Pinto, L. D'Sa, L. Gama, Almeida and Fichardo.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY:—Leach, Alexander and Bartlett; Heredia, Page and De Souza; Hogan, Webber, McHugh, Almeida and Woodcock.

To-day's Game

B. P. H. A. Ground:—4 p.m.—Customs vs. St. Xavier's "B"; 5-15 p.m.—Kirkee United vs. Cathedral Old Boys.

Germany Will Never Learn Cricket

C. B. FRY'S SUGGESTION—VON RIBBENTROP'S NO: ABOUT THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

BY OBSERVER

The latest "Cricketer Annual" as usual is packed with matter dear to the cricketer.

C. B. Fry writes interestingly on "If Germany had taken to cricket", and whether the world might not have been a better place had the Germans adopted cricket as a national game.

In the course of the article Commander Fry recalls a party given by Herr Von Ribbentrop in Berlin at which avenues leading to better understanding between Britain and Germany was the principal topic.

In Commander Fry's words he asked Herr Von Ribbentrop: "What about your folk learning to play cricket up to Test Match standard? This would have a wonderful effect in the direction the Fuehrer desires.

"Herr Von Ribbentrop shook his head and replied: "We should never learn to play cricket—too complicated a game for us."

I argued: 'Oh! no. Cricket is essentially a pure Nordic game. They would probably produce a blond W. G. Grace. And anyhow the conventional technique of any athletic game would easily be acquired by so athletic a nation.

"Look at the standard of lawn tennis in Germany. Besides, the thing that is difficult to acquire in Cricket is not specialised skill in applying a peculiar club to a small red projectile but the fundamental quality required in all ball games. As for bowling, a nation which produces eminent hurlers of the discus and the javelin ought to raise any number of fast bowlers. What, too, about slinging hand grenades? And as for fielding, it would only take a few weeks to train a team of first-class catchers and throwers.

There was much argument round the table, but I am afraid I did not convince the party.

CARIBBEAN BRADMAN

Sir Pelham Warner in the same publication reviews the tour of the West Indian cricket team. Sir Pelham has great admiration for Headley, he says he is equal to any of the best bats in the world. He writes:

"He plays nearly all the strokes of his back foot, and this makes him less attractive to watch than a Bradman, a Hammond, a Hutton or a Compton, as one seldom sees a classic off-drive from his bat, but he is a remarkable player with a wonderful eye, great quickness of foot and most suppie wrists.

"His cutting, both late and square, was exquisite—any ball the least short of a length meant four runs to square leg. He missed nothing on or outside his pads.

"He always gave the impression of mastery and certainty. He may be called the Bradman of the Caribbean."

Sheffield Shield

New South Wales captained by McCabe did once again win the Sheffield Shield. The Shield was first competed for in 1892 and New South Wales has had the honour of winning it 22 times, Victoria on 16 occasions and six victories go to South Australia.

New South Wales played two famous old Test Cricketers in McCabe and O'Reilly the rest of the side were brilliant youngsters. Bill O'Reilly bowled exceedingly well for the champions. Against Queensland he captured 8 wickets for 23 runs and 6 for 22, making a total of 14 wickets for 45; which, incidentally, is his best double in first class cricket.

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WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES OFF

Indian Athletes To Visit Ceylon: September Suggested As Best Time

The General Committee of the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association have issued an invitation to the Indian Olympic Games Association asking them to send a team to compete in the Ceylon A. A. A. Championships in September.

The Ceylon A. A. A. were unable to compete in the recent Olympiad held at Bombay owing to the very short notice given to Ceylon by the India Association. Ceylon, however will definitely compete in the 1942 Games to be held at Patiala.

In view of the proposed India vs. Ceylon contest the Western Asiatic Games will not be held in Ceylon as originally planned. The Ceylon A. A. A. feel that no useful purpose would be served by holding the games.

SIND NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Sind will not participate in the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship. This decision was arrived at by the Council of the Sind Hockey Association, who have informed the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association. The Sind authorities feel that the notice given to them was too short to raise the necessary funds.

Further, Sind have other reasons. They have in hand a big domestic programme: The Cabral Shield All-India hockey tournament and the inter-Communal hockey tournament.

BOMBAY TRIALS

We have been asked to add four more names to the list of players published on Tuesday, who are to turn out for the hockey trial on Sunday at 4-10 p.m. in relation to the selection of the Bombay side for the Inter-Provincial Championship. The names are: V. Couts (Telephones), B. Gardner (B. E. S. T.), S. V. Tambe and G. M. Khan (Young Sports).

Danish Swimmer Regains Record

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 12.

Miss Ragnhild Hveger, Denmark, holder of numerous world swimming records, has regained the 500 metres free style record in 6 minutes 27.4 seconds. Miss Hveger held the record for over three years until last month, when Miss Fernanda Caroen, Belgium, returned 6 and 28.4.—Reuter.

LADY DORAB TATA SHIELD

Bombay Gymkhana Team Win Tennis Trophy

Bombay Gymkhana beat the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana in the final of the Bombay Women's Team Lawn Tennis Competition, on Tuesday afternoon. This incidentally gave the winners the Lady Dorab Tata Shield in the first year of the life of this trophy.

The Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana were favourites for the tournament, but Dame Fortune willed it otherwise, as that class doubles' pair Miss L. Row and Mrs. Row could not take the courts owing to Miss Row being indisposed. Miss J. Mehta and Miss Wadia were good substitutes, but could not touch the form of Mrs Row and daughter.

The winners were represented by: Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. J. W. Tanner; Mrs. V. Corbett-Wright and Mrs. V. Blundell.

The Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana has as their representatives:—Miss Dadabhoy and Miss Wadia. Miss J. Mehta and Miss Mulla.

Olympic Exhibition To Close To-day

To-day (Wednesday) is the final day of the Olympic Exhibition (behind Church Gate Station).

Nawanagar Health And Baby Week

JAMNAGAR, Feb. 12.

The Chairman, Nawanagar State Health and Baby Week Exhibition Committee writes:—

Nawanagar is to celebrate the Health and Baby Week and Exhibition from February 16th to 20th.

About 2,000 babies were examined, out of which 200 have been passed for final selection. Twenty babies will receive prizes. There will be a procession with the Yuwaraja in a silver coach and the prize babies in a decorated chariot leading.

Mr. Gibson, Resident of the Western India States will distribute the prizes. There will be cinema shows bearing on the subject of child welfare during the week.

Y. M. C. A. EARN PROMOTION IN LEWIS CUP

A large crowd gathered at St. Xavier's College Stadium to witness Tuesday's game in the Lewis Cup hockey tournament. The contest was between the Y. M. C. A. and St. Xavier's College "B". In a very interesting match packed with action, the Y. M. C. A. prevailed winning by a solitary goal that came in the second half.

To-day's Match

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE STADIUM—5-15 p.m.—Young Sports "B" vs. Canteen Contractors S. S. C.

Privy Council Refuses Leave To Appeal

First Petition From Federal Court Of India

LONDON, (By Mail).

HORI RAM SINGH, V. REX.

BEFORE LORD MAUGHAM, LORD PORTER AND SIR GEORGE RANKIN.

Their Lordships dismissed the petition by Dr. Hori Ram Singh, who was a sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the rural hospital at Mithankot, India, for special leave to appeal from a judgment and order of the Federal Court of India, dated April 12, 1939, which reversed in part, and partly affirmed, a judgment and order of the High Court at Lahore on October 20, 1938.

This petition was the first matter from the Federal Court of India to come before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

On September 10, 1937, the petitioner was charged in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Dera Ghazi Khan that, (a) being a public servant and in such capacity entrusted with medicines of the hospital at Mithankot, he committed criminal breach of trust in respect of certain named medicines to the value of Rs. 7 8a., and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code; and (b) being a public servant he wilfully and with an intent to defraud omitted to record entries in the stock books of medicines, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 477A of the Indian Penal Code.

The magistrate found Dr. Ram Singh guilty on both charges and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently.

The petitioner then appealed against his conviction and sentence to the Sessions Judge of Dera Ghazi Khan, who, on February 26, 1938, acquitted him on the ground that under section 270 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935, the consent of the Governor was necessary before the proceedings against the petitioner could be instituted. By that section

No proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any person in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty as a servant of the Crown in India. . . . except with the consent . . . in the case of a person employed in connexion with the affairs of Province, of the Governor of that Province in his discretion.

Against the order of the Sessions Judge the Crown appealed to the High Court at Lahore, and a Criminal Division Bench of that Court (Sir Douglas Young, C.J., and Mr Justice Blacker) on October 20, 1938, set aside the order of acquittal on the ground that section 270 (1) of the Act did not apply, as an act done in the execution of his duty as a servant of the Crown cannot by any stretching of the English language be made to apply to an act which is clearly a dereliction of his duty as such.

The High Court accordingly directed the return of the record to the Session Judge for trial on its merits.

The petitioner then applied for and received from the High Court a certificate for appeal to the Federal Court of India. That Court —Sir Maurice Gwyer, C.J., Mr. Justice Sulaiman, and Mr. Justice Varadachariar—held that, so far as the charge under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code was concerned, the acts in respect of which the petitioner was prosecuted could not be regarded as acts done or purported to be done in execution of his duty, and the consent of the Governor was not necessary, but that, as regards the charge under section 477A of the Code, such a consent was necessary.

The case was directed to be sent back to the Sessions Judge for hearing on the merits as regarded the charge under section 409, and the proceedings under section 477A were quashed for want of jurisdiction, the consent of the Governor not having been obtained.

The Federal Court of India refused the petitioner leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and he now applied for special leave.

Mr. Robert Gibson, K.C., and Mr. C. J. Colombos appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. D. Roberts, K.C., and Mr. W. Wallach for the Crown.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Maugham, in delivering the judgment of the Board dismissing the petition, said that the question arose as to the true construction of section 270 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. The section, was in the nature of an exceptional section, which was intended to apply some measure of protection to certain public servants in relation to acts done or purported to be done in the execution of their duty before the relevant date (April 1, 1937).

Their Lordships ought not to forget that the matter had been before the Federal Court, and that an appeal from that Court should not lightly be considered. In this case it did not seem to their Lordships that the matter was anything but one of the construction of a very exceptional section. They had had the view of the Federal Court with regard to it; and they did not think, having regard to the circumstances, that it was a case in which they should advise his Majesty to grant leave to appeal.

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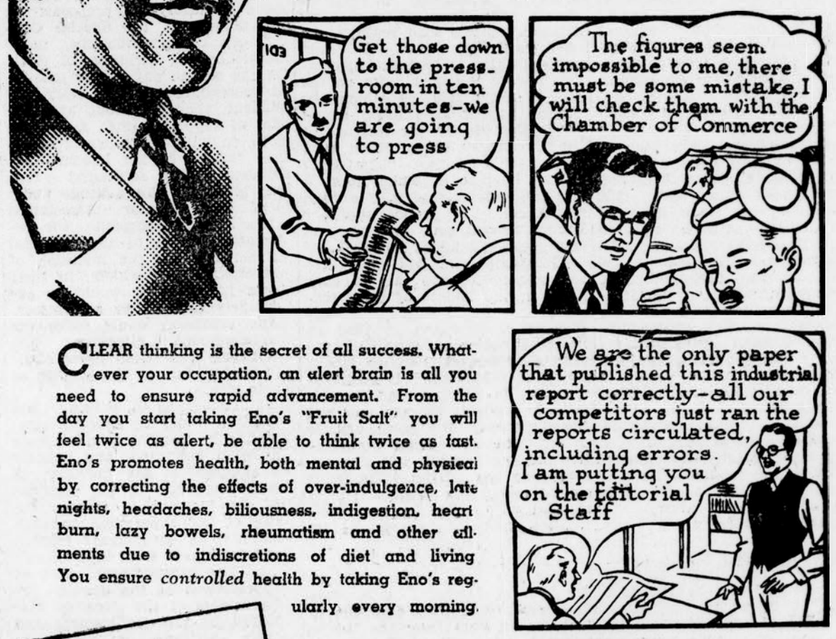
Get those down to the press-room in ten minutes-we are going to press
The figures seem impossible to me, there must be some mistake, I will check them with the Chamber of Commerce
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Ahmedabad Mills Deadlock

POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT EXPLAINED

The following are extracts from a statement issued by the Textile Labour Association of Ahmedabad:—

What is the point of disagreement between the textile workers and the employers in Ahmedabad? The Special Conciliator has recommended a cash allowance of Rs. 1/13/3 and the supply of remaining articles in kind at prewar prices through shops to be set up by the employers in respect of some items of the workers budget. The Textile Labour Association accepted this, but the Millowners are not willing to carry out the Special Conciliator's recommendations. They have made a counter proposal that more articles be taken up for supply in mind and the cash allowance be reduced to Rs. 0/12/4. The issue is, in a sense, narrow and it may be asked whether it is worth a general stoppage of the industry, of an indefinite period involving untold hardships to over a hundred thousand workers and colossal losses to the industry which cannot but shake it to its roots. Why would the millowners, while they are prepared to meet the recommendations so far, not go a little further and come to an agreement? Why should they be so stubborn about paying cash in respect of a small part of the recommendations which, they say, they are willing to implement in kind? Does not the fact that the settlement was to last a period of three months only and was being made subject to revision at the end of that period make the refusal on the part of the Association still more inexplicable? This is a pertinent question which would immediately arise in the mind of any disinterested person.

MILLOWNERS' DISCARD ARBITRATION MACHINERY.

The Labour Association, too, may have to answer. Granting that the millowners have taken up an unreasonable attitude, should not labour make a concession in the interests of peace? Why the Labour Association cannot see its way to do so will be briefly explained.

It will be recalled that for a period of two decades the relations between the millowners and labour in Ahmedabad had been governed by a permanent system of arbitration and all disputes between the parties were settled by conciliation and arbitration till March 1939, when the Millowners Association put an end to the arbitration procedure by a notice in writing to the Labour Association. If arbitration had not been discarded by the millowners, a binding award could have been secured and there would have been no room for the present deadlock. In the course of the Conciliation proceedings, in this case, the millowners at one stage, proposed that the dispute may be referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Rajadhyaksha. The Labour Association accepted this method of settling the dispute, but the Millowners' Association withdrew the proposal and another opportunity of an effective and peaceful solution was thus thrown away by the millowners.

The Labour Association is altogether within its rights in refusing to tolerate any departure from the considered recommendations of the Special Conciliator. They are in the nature of judicial findings. A compromise on more unfavourable terms, after the official recommendation is made known to the parties, would be replete with serious risks, which are greatly accentuated for the Labour Association by the fact that it has to secure observance of the terms of any agreement by a large mass of workers, many of whom are not its members, and are not subject to its organisational discipline. The risks and the formal rights apart, the Labour Association had weighty reasons for shutting out any modification of the terms of the Special Conciliator's recommendations.

CHEAP GRAINSHOPS.

It will help towards a clearer understanding of the character of the dispute, if it is kept in mind that the idea of cheap grain shops was initiated and sponsored by the Labour Association. The legal, normal and prevalent practice is to pay wages in cash. The individual wage earner is permitted to order his own life and arrange his transactions in the way that suits him best. It was the desire to save the ignorant working class families from exploitation in the shape of short weight, adulterated and bad quality materials at relatively higher prices that led the Labour Association to propose that on an experimental scale some of the articles needed by the workers may be supplied through well organised shops at pre-war prices. The tendency of the Labour Association was to make the list of such articles as extensive as possible, but a discussion with the representatives of the Millowners' Association revealed the fact that in their opinion it was not practicable to supply in kind any articles other than rice, wheat, juwar, bajri, tur dal, mug dal and sugar. The Labour Association pressed them to include oil also, but that was objected to by the Millowners. When ultimately a demand was made under the Industrial Disputes Act for a dearness allowance to neutralise the rise in the cost of living, each and every article which the millowners were prepared to supply in kind was included for this purpose in the "Kind List." For the rest a cash increase was asked for.

NEED FOR CASH ALLOWANCE.

At a later stage, the millowners proposed a widening of the "Kind List" but meanwhile, the Labour Association had studied the difficulties pointed out by the millowners on one side, and the workers on the other, in the way of a successful administration of the provision in kind of several articles. It had also been ascertained that, according to the experience of several mills in Bombay which were running cheap grain shops, the workers were not found to be taking full advantage of these shops. The need of leaving a certain amount of cash in the hands of the workers for satisfying a variety of requirements and adjusting individual expenditure was also realised. An offer in writing was, however, made to the Millowners' Association and to the Conciliator on the 3rd January, 1940, by which the Textile Labour Association bound itself to abide by the findings of the Conciliator as to which item was suitable for the "Kind List" and in respect of which item it was not desirable to give a cash allowance. The proposals of the Labour Association bearing on this question read as follows:—

"The employers will make arrangements for the sale of such items in the budget of the workers as are found suitable for the purpose of provision in kind at the retail prices ruling in the middle of August, 1939, in labour localities. If there is disagreement as to whether an item is suitable for this purpose or not the dispute on the point will be referred to the official Conciliator and his findings will be accepted by the parties. The items settled under this clause will form the list "A." The arrangement for the supply of items in the list "A" will be completed by the 15th of January, 1940.

If at any time, subsequent to the 15th of January, it appears to a party that it is desirable to transfer an item from one list to another or to add an item to either list, and agreement cannot be reached by the parties, the dispute will be settled in the same manner as above.

If an item is accepted for the list "A" but it is not actually provided or is not found practicable to provide it in kind from the date fixed for the purpose, the cash equivalent of the difference in the cost will be paid with effect from the aforesaid date or the date on which it ceases to be provided."

In the proceedings before the Special Conciliator appointed at the instance of the Millowners' Association, the millowners offered to supply the following additional items in kinds:—

Ghee, condiments and spices, vegetables, soap, tea, bidi, fuel, light and ready made tea.

The Labour Association accepted all except bidi, ghee, fuel and light, but in respect of the above three articles, it represented its point of view in the following words:—

"GHEE!

The inclusion of this item is objected to on the ground that a very large number of the workers are able to obtain their supply of pure ghee from the villages and they feel certain that the stuff supplied at the shops will be of an adulterated quality and very much inferior to what they can get now. We endorse this view and are unable to agree to the inclusion of this item in "A" list.

"BIDI:"

Too many brands are needed. Each individual has his own taste in the matter. The arrangement for the supply of bidies would not be found practicable.

"FUEL AND LIGHT:

There is usually a fuel shop close to the working class locality. The labourers engaged by the shopkeepers carry fuel to the workers' homes. If this practice is followed, the arrangement will be accepted by the workers.

Kerosene and castor oil are both required. Oil is hawked from door to door and supplied at the tenements. If such arrangement is made there is no objection."

CLOTH AND GHEE.

On being pressed by the Special Conciliator, we agreed to "fuel and light" but he appreciated our serious difficulty with regard to the supply of ghee and this item was dropped. It will be observed that cloth did not figure even in this additional list. As a matter of fact, various objections to the supply of cloth were stated on behalf of the Millowners' Association.

Till the evening of 31st of January, the last day fixed for proceedings by Government, the millowners although they had made a variety of proposals in modification of the Special Conciliator's recommendations, never mentioned the inclusion of cloth. On the second day of the extended proceedings, at the very last moment, they came out with the offer of supplying ghee as well as cloth, in kind which was respectfully refused by the Labour Association. The additional reasons given for this attitude were:

1. The Labour Association has already accepted the recommendations of the Special Conciliator for the inclusion of several articles, which in their own judgment, it would be extremely difficult to administer. Any extension would make the arrangement altogether unworkable and would prove highly prejudicial to the success of this idea.

2. Thousands of working class families would be affected, difficulties in working would create a lot of discontent and possibly a stoppage of the industry. It is detrimental to the interests of the industry to enlarge the size of the experiment in such manner as to increase friction and lead to a total breakdown

3. The exasperating lack of appreciation of the genuine requirements of the situation displayed by the millowners and their attitude at different stages of the proceedings has undermined our faith in the smooth working of the proposed arrangement even to the extent recommended by the Special Conciliator. It would be the height of folly for the Labour Association to undertake further responsibility in these circumstances in a matter, the success of which depends wholly on goodwill, sympathy and co-operation.

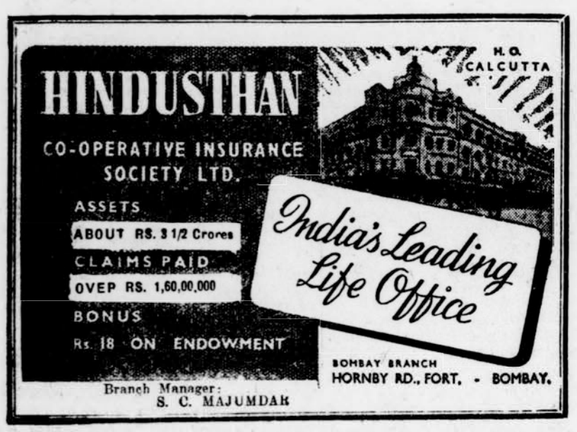
4. The arrangement is intended largely for the benefit of the workers and not to deprive them of the dearness allowance. It is unreasonable in the extreme to force the workers to accept an extension which in the opinion of the representatives of the workers is clearly against the workers' interests and will be tantamount to taking away with one hand what is given by the other.

FINAL EFFORT TO AVOID A BREAKDOWN.

It was a sort of a final effort on the part of the Labour Association to avoid a breakdown when at the end it expressed its willingness to accept a further extension of the list in a fortnight or a month, if meanwhile, it was found that the arrangements in respect of the other items are placed on a satisfactory and workable footing.

The Labour Association is well-known for its peaceful aims and peaceful policy. Its record of peaceful activity will speak for itself. The struggle that has now become inevitable is not of its seeking. This is being forced on it for the alternative would be for ever to submit to the millowners' wishes of whatever kind they may be in the face even of judicial pronouncements regarding the right of the workers which the millowners choose to brush aside.

The only honourable course for the millowners is to either carry out the recommendations in full or carry conviction to the other side that the modification which they desire is really desirable and necessary. This they have not done.



Kripalani Accepts

SARAT BOSE'S CHALLENGE

Prepared To Tour Bengal Provided Hystericals Are Avoided

PATNA, Feb. 12.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who arrived here this morning has released for publication his reply dated February 9 to Mr. Sarat Bose's telegram of February 7.

The letter reads: "My dear Sarat Babu:—I have received your telegram of the 7th instant direct as also through the press. In the 'communique' I issued about Bengal to which you have referred in your telegram I have only stated the constitutional position. I am not conscious of having uttered any threat. So far as threats go, including that of forming a separate Congress, they have all come from the other side. Since I have given no threats the question of distance does not arise. As we are not living in the middle ages, it is not necessary to diminish distances to grapple with each other.

"When the Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, asked the subordinate Committees to rebel against the decisions of the Working Committee, I knew in what capacity he was giving the advice. He is an office-bearer of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and can speak on its behalf. "When you did likewise I did not know in what capacity you were doing so. I know very well your various and important capacities. I know you are a distinguished son of Bengal and an All-India leader. I also know that you are so eminent and successful a lawyer that you think it dignified and proper to offer the Rashtrapati his expenses if he consents to tour Bengal with you.

"Last time, when you appeared before the Working Committee as counsel on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, I suggested to you that if you thought that the 'ad hoc' Committee was not representative, some of your nominees may be added.

"Your reply was that your authority did not extend so far. I therefore naturally did not know in which of your various capacities you were calling the Working Committee a packed body and asking the subordinate organisations in Bengal to defy the Working Committee. I, however, assure you I meant no insult.

"I would gladly accept your challenge and tour, Bengal with you, and demonstrate that Bengal does not want the Working Committee to be defied, but I am sure that some of the political hystericals will not create disturbances in and outside meetings I address. I do not want to put you in the humiliating position of having to apologise to me and the world for the behaviour of some of those who will naturally be considered your followers.

It is no use being too bold in inviting guests and then to fail to provide them with due hospitality. I know whatever will be done will be the work of a few; but the province will have needlessly to bear the blame. Personally, I am as little afraid of being mobbed as those who have been before, whether they belonged to Bengal or were invited guests. I must, therefore, refuse to be party to creating an awkward situation for my impetus hosts.

JAWAHAR'S ADVICE.

I showed your telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he advised me not to reply. I agreed with him and was not going to reply. But I find your telegram has appeared in the press. I am, therefore, constrained to send this reply. If I did not wire it is because the matter is neither important nor urgent.

As you have published your telegram to me I take it that there is no harm in my publishing this reply.—J. B. Kripalani."—A.P.

Forced Labour Must Be Ended

Bhil Conference Demands Restoration Of Confiscated Lands

A threat to launch mass Satyagraha throughout east and west Khandesh is contained in a resolution passed by a conference of Bhils held at Dhavali in Chalisgaon Taluka under the presidency of Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A.

It was also decided to send a deputation to the Governor under the leadership of Mr. Jadhav for demanding the forest lands for cultivation purposes.

The resolution categorically state the trials and tribulation of Bhils in the province, and said that without the grant of land for cultivation it would be impossible for them to stabilise their life or make any progress towards civilisation. In the circumstances the resolution says that if their demand is not conceded they would launch mass satyagraha after giving due notice to the Government.

By another resolution the Conference requested the Government to return the lands "confiscated" by Government owing to the failure of the Bhils to fulfil certain conditions.

The Conference by another resolution called upon the Government to end the system of forced labour which is summoned whenever Government officials visited the districts. For all work done, the resolution says, the Bhils should be paid.

"Finally a resolution was passed protesting against the system of forcing the Bhils to attend police chowkies every day for trivial crimes committed ten or 15 years ago.

Mr. Jadhav in his presidential address narrated the difficulties of the Bhils their social and economic problems and how they could be solved.

He declared that the Bhils must get representation in legislatures and in all local bodies. Representation of some sort had been granted in West Khandesh local boards and at least similar right should be conceded to Bhils living in West Khandesh.

A procession was taken out after the Conference shouting slogans expressive of Bhil demands.

HIGH COMMAND CRITICISED

Dr. Khare Champions Subhas And Bengal

Mr. N. B. Khare, an ex-Premier of C. P. in the course of a statement says:—

Though it is undisputed fact that countless Indians have made great sacrifices for the Congress and thereby have brought glory to it, thus making it the most representative political organisation in the country-still the very people who have been continuously controlling its policies for the last twenty years or more trying to retain their power by driving out of that body illustrious men like Sjt. Subhas Bose—its twice elected President. This was not all. They have now succeded in throwing whole Bengal out of that organisation.

The High Command can detect germs of compromise in the speech of H. E. the Viceroy, the spokesman of British Imperialism, but they are unable to come to terms with Sjt. Subhas Babu, who has made immense sacrifices in the cause of the country.

It is clear as day light that the motive behind Working Committee's attitude towards Bengal is actuated by its desire to retain leadership in its hands and also to wreak vengeance for the defeat of Mahatma Gandhi's candidate at the time of the last Presidential election.

Bengal which has ever been the vanguard of nationalist movement in this country finds itself to-day outside the Congress organisation. Therefore the insult inflicted on Bengal is in fact insult hurled at the Independence movement as a whole.

It may be Bengal's turn to face this humiliation to-day but Punjab may have to face the music to-morrow, and perhaps the whole of Maharashtra day after.

It seems to be the policy of the Working Committee to deal its blow separately but we have got to wake up betimes and find out means to check this tendency before it is too late. I therefore appeal to all lovers of democracy to look at this question irrespective of party or caste prejudices.

As an immediate step in this direction I suggest that as in Bengal, protest day meetings be organised on the 11th February or a suitable date near about all over the province in sympathy with Bengal.

It has been the tradition with Maharashtra to support Bengal and it is up to us to do likewise in this day of her trial.

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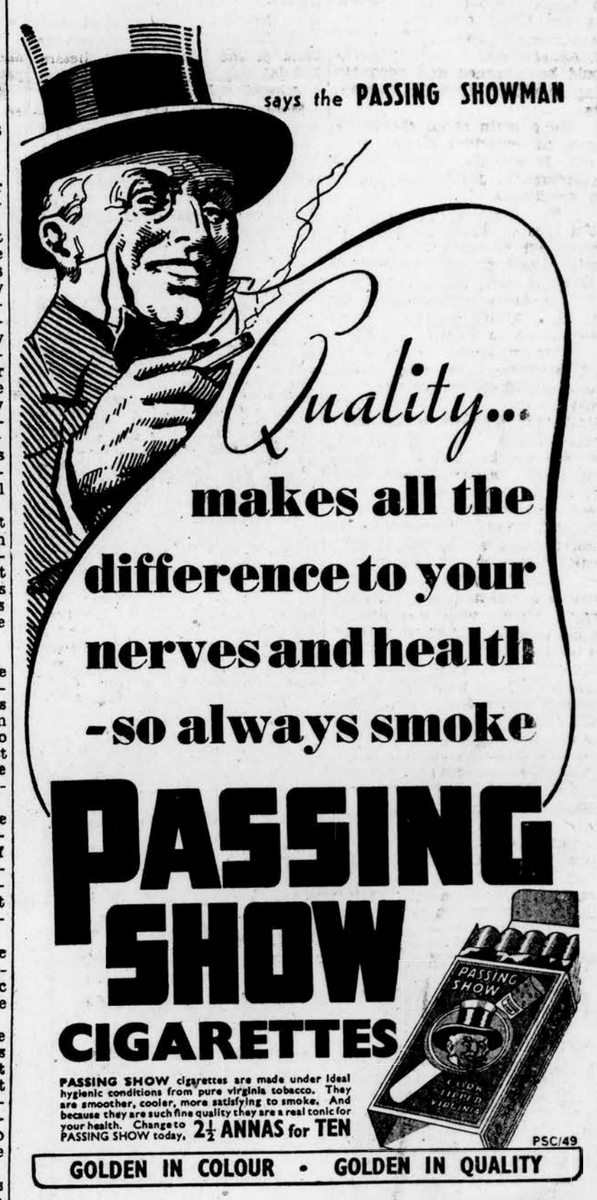
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Dowager Janjira Begum's Party

"Her Highness the Dowager Begum Sahiba of Janjira's Party —Bombay Women's Work Guild on Wednesday the 21st at the P M. V. Gymkhana—A talk will be given by S. Fyzee-Rahaman on "Woman and Her Power to control the Universe".

KISAN MARCHES IN GUJARAT

Main Demands

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

Gujarat witnessed memorable scenes of thousands of poor kisans—most of them belonging to what are officially known as "Criminal Tribes"—boldly marching to taluka revenue offices flying red flags shouting kisan slogans and singing kisan and revolutionary songs to the accompaniment of village bands, in places as far removed as Pardi in the south and Matar in the North. It would be well therefore to summarise briefly, the aims and demands of kisan marchers who sacrificed valuable time and energy to participate in these unprecedented marches.

Let us first follow the genesis of the movement. In November last, Kisan Workers of the Ahmedabad district thought of organising a mammoth march of the famine-stricken kisans of the area to the capital of Gujarat to rouse the city people and the Government to a consciousness of their burning grievances and immediate demands. With that view they distributed thousands of leaflets on the subject at the splendid kisan rallies that were held at Vautha fair on November 25-26. The main demands mentioned in the handbills could be summarised as under:

1. Complete remission of land revenue for the current year.
2. The Debt Relief Bill and Tenancy Bill be immediately sanctioned by the Viceroy before 31st March, or in the alternative the Small Holders' Act due to expire on that date be extended for one year.
3. Complete moratorium should be declared on the payment of all debts and dues till the next harvest season.
4. Immediate embargo on the export of grass from the district.
5. Tagavi should be granted liberally to enable peasants to dig, bore and repair wells and undertake agricultural operations in the next season.
6. Grass should be imported and distributed free, sold at reduced rates or given as Tagavi.
7. Relief and scarcity works should be opened and adequate living should be given to the workers.
8. Cheap grain shops should be opened at important market centres to protect the kisans against the scourge of profiteering due to war conditions.

* * * *

The idea of kisan marches to revenue offices to urge these and similar demands, was widely circulated all over Gujarat and met with enthusiastic response all over the province. So the Gujarat Kisan Sabha resolved to call upon all kisan workers to organise such marches to the taluka Cutcheries wherever possible.

Accordingly the First Kisan March was organised by kisans of Thasra taluka in Kaira district on Jan. 15. Kisans began to pour into Dakore from early morning on that day. At about 11 a.m. an old-chariot bedecked with red flags and drawn by 21 bullocks appeared in the town to herald the start of the procession. Village music bands and resounding drums, red flags and slogan posters were features of the picturesque procession that was led by Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Pitamber Gor and other local workers. The ranks of the marchers swelled to more than 3,000 in the course of their five mile march to Thasra, the taluka town. Mr. Yagnik and others addressed the peasants in the presence of the Mamlatdar and other officers. The mamlatdar then received a small kisan deputation and promised to do his best to relieve the condition of the peasants.

Similarly kisans assembled at Mandvi town in Surat district. After Mr. Pangarkar addressed them on their rights the kisans marched through the town, and presented a statement of their demands to the local mamlatdar.

* * * *

On January 22, Mr. Yagnik addressed and led hundreds of kisans of Matar taluka to the revenue office. Specious 'Chadars' were provided by the officers for seating the peasants. The mamlatdar discussed all the demands of the kisans freely and frankly and promised to look into urgent matters almost immediately.

The March of the peasants of Pardi and Bulsar organised on January 26 "Independence Day" will long be remembered by all who saw it. Many hundreds of kisans marched from Barvali 'Falia' of Paria village under the leadership of Messrs. Pangarkar and Thakorebhai Patel who were joined later by Mr. Indulal Yagnik and Mr. Barjor Vicaji The numbers swelled to about one thousand when they reached the Pardi Cutchery which it resounded with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" "Kisan Sabha Zindabad" and etc. The mahalkari was rather cautious in discussing the taluka problems, with the Kisan deputation. The kisans then marched through the streets of Pardi and proceeded on a seven mile track to Bulsar. The mamlatdar of the taluka discussed the kisan demands quite freely and obviously intended to do his best for the kisans. Thereafter the kisans marched through Bulsar town and finally assembled in a dharamshala to listen to the speeches of the leaders.

* * * *

The last march of the month was witnessed at Godhra on January 29 when about 4,000 peasants including hundreds of 'Hijraties' from Lunawada State went in a splendid procession through the roads and lanes of the town with the usual flags and songs. The mamlatdar was all courtesy and kindness, in discussing local questions with the leaders of the deputation. The kisans then gathered in a big meeting on the bank of the river when Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Dinker Mehta addressed them.

More marches are being organised during the current month and the new movement will receive a fitting culmination at the Second Government Kisan Conference that is to be held on April 20-21 under the presidentship of Swami Sahjanand Sarasvati.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF DISEASES

Under the joint auspices of the Nations' League of Pen-Friends, and the Youth Lodge, the 4th lecture of Pen-Friends' Series of Educational Lectures was delivered on Monday, Feb. 12 at 6-30 p.m., at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, by Dr. M.H. Mehrji, of London and New York, while Dr. S. J. Meher Homji, presided over the function.

The audience consisted of well-known doctors, medical and science students of different colleges, including the professors and teachers of various colleges and schools

Dr. M. H. Mehrji, delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture with the aid of magic lantern showing how electricity and advanced therapeutic methods helped very greatly in the treatment and cure of diseases for the last 40 years.

He also showed how human psychology helps greatly in this work. He related the history of the evolution of the different electrical and therapeutic machines and their working with marvellous results.

Dr. S. J. Meher Homji, spoke very highly of the speaker and his knowledge on the subject after which the meeting came to an end

High Court

Salaried Civic Solicitor's Claim To Profit Costs

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell)

A. N. Surve .. Applicant.
The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay .. Respondents.

This was a Chamber summons in respect of a Bill of costs sought to be recovered by the Plaintiffs (the present respondents) against the applicant with regard to a certain suit in the Small Causes Court, Bombay, relating to the Riot Tax, which was transferred to the High Court for execution. The applicant's property was ultimately attached for the recovery of the said tax. The applicant then took out a Chamber Summons for raising this attachment which was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Kania.

The plaintiffs had employed Mr. Clubwalla as their whole-time solicitor on a salary of Rs 1,000 per month. Mr. Clubwala retired on the 30th April 1938 and t hereafter Mr. Maniar was appointed in his place on a salary of Rs. 500 per month. Two bills of costs were prepared by the Municipality in respect of the above matter which were later consolidated into one bill. There were some technical objections to this consolidation but the parties now agreed at the hearing to give up these technical objections and to treat the matter as one of principle by confining their arguments on the present Chamber summons to the following issue of law:—

Whether the plaintiffs' attorney is only an employee of the plaintiffs and is not by reason of that entitled to present a bill on the usual scale or whether notwithstanding this employment he is entitled to present such a bill and to recover not only out-of-pocket costs but profit costs as well.

Counsel for the applicant opened with the leading English case of Harold Vs. Smith which laid down the fundamental proposition that party and party costs are only an indemnity to the successful litigant.

The hearing of the case will proceed to-day.

Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by Messrs. Joshi and Company appeared for the Applicant.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company appeared for the Respondents.

Trial For Alleged Murder

On the charge of committing murder of one Ramzanalli Khajabux, Gharib Hussain Abdulla was put up at the High Court sessions. The offence was alleged to have taken place on September 30, 1939.

It was stated by the prosecution that on September 30, 1939 at about 3 a.m. in the morning, the accused went to the residence of the deceased. He woke up the latter and took him to Arch Lane where he was alleged to have whipped up a knife and stabbed the deceased.

The accused absconded but was arrested at Bapty Road. The deceased, who had received fatal injuries, expired the same day.

The motive alleged for the offence was that the deceased had been scandalising the accused, alleging that the latter was on terms of illicit intimacy with his (accused's) brother's wife.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

Appeal For Building Fund

The uplift of India presented a complex problem, but one of the surest ways to tackle it was to spread education of good type among the masses, was the observation of Mr. Begraj Gupta, President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce on Sunday while presiding over the Social Gathering of the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel. Mr. Gupta paid a tribute to the work of spreading secondary education in the mill area of Bombay, which the Maharashtra High School was doing under the direction of principal N. M. Kale for the last fourteen years. He further gave an assurance that it would be a pleasure to him to help the school in all possible ways.

After welcoming the guests, Principal N. M. Kale while submitting the report narrated how the School had to face a severe struggle for existence. The peculiar aspect of the school is that it is catering for education of the poor children in the mill area of Bombay. 70 per cent of the students come from parents who earn less than Rs. 50 per month. Guardians of nearly 75 per cent. of the boys are working in mills and factories. 90 per cent. of the boys belong to intermediate and educationally backward classes. These figures tell their own story. The School has recently secured a plot for building and the plans of a suitable home for the school are ready. It is hoped that these plans will materialise with the generous help of the charitable rich men. Here is an occasion for a philanthropist to commemorate his name by contributing substantially towards the building fund.

General Strike Move Proves Abortive

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

EFFORTS MADE BY WORKERS OF THE MILL KAMDAR UNION FOR A GENERAL STRIKE HAVE PROVED FUTILE. ONLY TWO MORE MILLS HAVE PARTIALLY JOINED THE STRIKE, WHILE RAMKRISHNA MILL PARTIALLY RESUMED WORK TODAY. INSTEAD OF LAL MILL IT IS REPORTED THAT THE AJIT MILL HAS PARTIALLY JOINED STRIKE. THUS ONE MILL IS COMPLETELY AFFECTED AND THREE ARE PARTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STRIKERS ARE ABOUT 2,500. STRIKERS ARE PARADING THE MILL AREA ASKING LOYAL WORKERS TO JOIN STRIKE. THE POLICE ARE VERY VIGILANT.

BALLOT FOR GENERAL STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13

The strike situation here this morning has slightly improved. Some operatives of Ramakrishna Mills returned to work today, therefore, the mill is partially working. The only mill that remains entirely closed is the new National Mill.

The Labour Association has started taking ballot for a general strike, while the Mill Kamdar Union has increased its efforts to persuade men to go on strike. The volunteers of the latter organisation are working ceaselessly on Rakhil Road persuading men to down tool.

A number of weavers of the Monogram Mill, it is stated, came out but the mill continued working with newly engaged men. A large procession carrying red flags is moving in the mill area followed closely by the police.—A. P.

PROCESSION OF 3,000 WORKERS' PARADES IN MILL AREA

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13

About 200 operatives of Ramkrishna Mill resumed work this morning, and the New National Mill is still completely closed while Lal and Monogram New Mills are partially affected by the strike.

A big procession of about 3,000 workers moved in the mill area this morning with Red flags, trying for a strike in other mills.

Prohibition Order In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13

The District Magistrate has issued an order, under the District Police Act, prohibiting the carrying of any weapons within a radius of five miles for a period of one month - A. P.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Tuesday

Two persons were arrested by the Southern Preventive Section of the Bombay Prohibition Police, one for alleged possession of Ganja and the other for selling it.

They were placed before Mr. G. S. Sabnis Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court and were ordered to be released on bail for a week.

Abdul Aziz who was going along Supari Bag Road in the small hours of this morning was arrested by the police.

It was alleged that he had on him a cinematograph film worth Rs. 100. When he could not give a satisfactory account of himself when questioned by the Police, he was placed before Mr. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar for loitering under suspicious circumstances. He was remanded for a fortnight.

ITALIAN WOMAN FINED.

With tears rolling down her cheecks, Miss Clara alias Armeda, described as an Italian prostitute, pleaded before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day that she had not sold liquor to customers as alleged by the prosecution. When the customers expressed their readiness "to stay". she wanted to treat them and offered them a bottle of beer. That should not, she urged, be taken as selling liquor.

Clara stood charged with selling liquor and with being in possession of liquor in excess of her permit.

Clara pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing liquor in excess of her permit and stated that on the day the police raided her flat she had her fresh consignment for the month according to her permit. A little was left of the old stock, which accounted for the excess quantity.

Not Paying Business

Sobbing and weeping, she pleaded not guilty to the charge of selling liquor and said, "selling liquor is not my business, and it is not a paying business.

The Magistrate held that there was a conflict of evidence regarding the five rupees alleged to be given for a bottle of beer and therefore acquitted her of the charge of selling liquor. She was found guilty on a charge of possessing liquor in excess of her permit and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45. The servant was acquitted.

STOVE TRAGEDY

A verdict of death by shock from burns accidentally sustained was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest on the body of Hayatbai Mohomed Shafi (25), who died in the Yamunabai Nair Hospital to-day due to injuries sustained from Primus Stove on Monday.

Enquiries showed that her sari came in contact with the flames when she was lighting the stove.

ALLEGED STABBING

Baba Govind who is alleged to have stabbed one Shama Bai at Warden Road in the early hours of this morning surrendered himself to the Gamdevi Police. He was produced before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, at Girgaum Court to-day.

The Police stated that at 2 a.m. to day the accused asked the woman to accompany him to Poona. On her refusal he stabbed her with a knife. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she has been detained.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail.

PROHIBITION ARRESTS.

Bapumiya Kudumiya was arrested by the Railway Police last evening at Dadar Railway Station for alleged breach of Prohibition Rules.

A small quantity of opium was, it is stated, found in his possession.

Another passenger Chattra Huka who alighted from Viramgam passenger this morning was detained and searched at Bombay Central Station with the result, it is alleged that 11 grains of opium were found in his possession. He was arrested.

Both the accused were placed to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, when their bail period was extended.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Allibhai Valliji Pocha and Jafferbhai Ismailji were placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of receiving stolen property in respect of Rs. 9,000.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that Abu Baker Ismail Attarwala, a perfume dealer, having his shop at Bhendy Bazar kept Rs. 9,000 in his drawer some time back and left Bombay. On his return he found the money and his servant Yusuf missing. A complaint was lodged with the police and the accused were arrested.

Police stated that their inquire showed that the accused had changed the identical G. C. notes kept by the accused and had received Rs. 700 as commission They were therefore arrested.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody

New Times Printery Searched

The premises of the New Times Printery, Girgaum, were searched by the Bombay C.I.D., on Tuesday evening.

At the same time Mr. Narasing Desai, Manager of the press, was arrested by Inspector Navalkar and was later on released on bail.

Both the search and arrest were carried out under the Press Emergency Powers Act in connection with a Marathi leaflet printed at the press and distributed among mill workers asking them to strike work on Independence Day January 26.

Nineteen Fined For Possession Of Illicit Liquor

(From A Correspondent).
KALYAN, Tuesday.

Twenty-five persons were arrested yesterday for possessing illicitly distilled liquor at Diwa. 19 were charge-sheeted before the Resident Magistrate, First Class, Kalyan to-day and were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 to 40. Six cases are pending.

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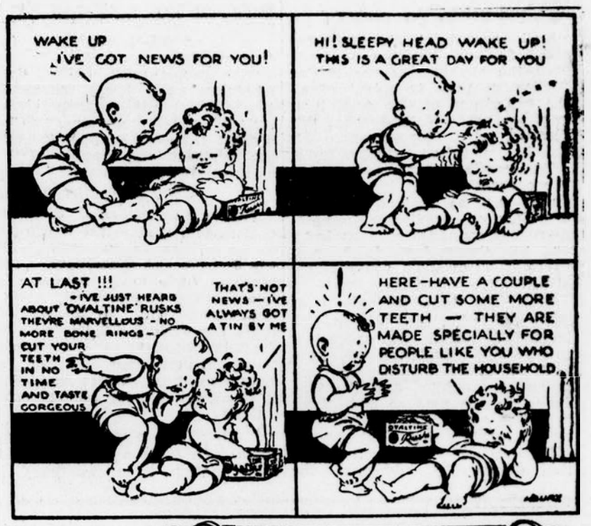
WAKE UP
I'VE GOT NEWS FOR YOU!
HI! SLEEPY HEAD WAKE UP! THIS IS A GREAT DAY FOR YOU
AT LAST !!!
I'VE JUST HEARD ABOUT 'OVALTINE' RUSKS THEY'RE MARVELLOUS - NO MORE BONE RINGS - CUT YOUR TEETH IN NO TIME AND TASTE GORGEOUS
THAT'S NOT NEWS — I'VE ALWAYS GOT A TIN BY ME
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JINNAH RAISES BOGEY OF HINDU RAJ

Western Democracy Unsuited To India

His Charge Against Congress High Command & British Govt.

NEW DELHI, February 13.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in an article written for the "Time and Tide" elaborates his thesis that Western democracy is totally unsuited to India and that its imposition on India is a disease in the body politic.

He demands that a constitution must be evolved that recognises the existence of two nations in India both of whom must share the governance of their common motherland.

Following are extracts from the article:—

"The constitutional maladies from which India at present suffers may best be described as symptoms of a disease inherent in the body politic. Without diagnosing the disease, no understanding of the symptoms is possible and no remedy can suggest itself. Let us, therefore, first diagnose the disease, then consider the symptoms and finally arrive at the remedy.

BRITISH GOVT.'S AIM

What is the political future of India? The declared aim of the British Government is that India should enjoy Dominion Status in accordance with the Statute of Westminster in the shortest practicable time.

In order that this end should be brought about, the British Government very naturally, would like to see in India the form of democratic constitution it knows best and thinks best, under which the Government of the country is entrusted to one or other political party in accordance with the turn of the elections.

UNSUITED TO INDIA.

Such, however, is the ignorance about Indian conditions among even the members of the British Parliament that, in spite of all the experience of the past, it is even yet not realised that this form of government is totally unsuited to India.

Democratic systems based on the concept of a homogeneous nation such as England are very definitely not applicable to heterogeneous countries such as India and this simple fact is the root cause of all of India constitutional ills.

Even as Under-Secretary of State for India, the late Lt.-Col. Muirhead, failed to appreciate this fact for, deploring the present communal tension, he expressed the opinion that the tendency on the part of both those in power and those in opposition was to consider that what the position now was would be the position always. He deplored the failure of Indians to appreciate an essential feature of democratic Government—namely the majority and minority are never permanent, and he, therefore, felt that the minorities opposition to Federation on the assumption that from the outset, power would be in the hands of an irremovable majority, was untenable. But he forgot that the whole concept of democracy postulates a single people, divided however much economically, and he might well have started his study of Indian problems by consulting the report of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms (sessions 1933-34 Vol 1, para 1).

TWO CIVILIZATIONS

"India is inhabited by many races. . . often as distinct from one another in origin, tradition and manner of life as are nations of Europe. Two-thirds of its inhabitants profess Hinduism in one form or another as their religion, over 77 millions are followers of Islam; and the difference between the two is not only of religion in the stricter sense, but also of law and culture. They may be said indeed to represent two distinct separate civilisations.

Hinduism is distinguished by the phenomenon of its caste which is the basis of its religious and social system and save in a very restricted field remains unaffected by contact with philosophies of the West; the religion of Islam on the other hand is based upon the conception of the equality of man".

Perhaps no truer description of India has been compressed into a paragraph and, without this background, no understanding of Indian problems is possible. The British people must realise that Hinduism and Islam "represent two distinct and separate civilisations" and, moreover, are "as distinct from one another in origin, tradition and manner of life as are nations of Europe."

TWO NATIONS

They are in fact two different nations and if this fact is accepted by no less an authority than the Joint Select Committee, the Muslim people have caused to question the wisdom of the British Government in forcing on India the western system of democracy without the qualifications and limitations to which the system must be subject to make it at all suitable for Indian conditions.

If, therefore, it is accepted that there is in India a major and minor nation, it follows that a parliamentary system based on the majority principle must inevitably mean the rule of the major nation. Experience has proved that, whatever the economic and political programme of any political party, the Hindu, as a general rule, will vote for his caste-fellow and the Muslim for his co-religionist.

NO MERGING OF IDENTITY

The British people, being Christians, sometimes forget the religious wars of their own history and to-day consider religion as a private and personal matter between man and God, this can never be the case in Hinduism and Islam, for both these religions are definite social codes which govern not so much man's relation with his God as man's relations with his neighbour They govern not only his law and culture, but every aspect of his social life and such religions, essentially exclusive, completely preclude that merging of identity and unity of thought on which western democracy is based and inevitably bring about vertical rather than the horizontal divisions, which democracy envisages.

Western Democracy is totally unsuited for India, and its imposition on India is the disease in the body politic. Let us now consider the inevitable symptoms.

HINDU DOMINANCE.

Led by an astute Hindu politician of the first rank, Mr. Gandhi, the Congress (which is mainly a Hindu body) had long foreseen that in the western form of democracy lay the fulfilment of their hopes of permanent All-India dominance. All their efforts and energies had, therefore, been bent towards securing for India a completely democratic form of Government and they realised that the new constitution would bring their goal immeasurably nearer, if it could be worked on lines chalked out by their leader and the Working Committee. Therefore, while crying that the new constitution was thoroughly unsatisfactory and totally unacceptable, the Congress decided to contest the elections held before its inauguration and, as was inevitable secured complete majorities in the six Hindu provinces of India namely, Bombay, Madras, U.P., Bihar and Orissa. The Congress, however, was as completely defeated in the five Muslim provinces namely Bengal, Punjab, Sind, N. W. F. P. and Assam, and even in the Hindu provinces failed to capture any appreciable number of seats in non-Hindu constituencies. Particularly Muslim electorates.

This, undoubtedly, was an unsatisfactory situation for a self-styled "national" party and exposure of its communal character seemed imminent. Rushing to Wardha for guidance, the Working Committee took stock. What was the position? In five provinces, they had been defeated and while they held a complete majority in six, the oppositions, weak in numbers though they were, were led by the small but solid blocks of Muslim League members.

This situation had two very unsatisfactory aspects. First it brought out the completely Hindu composition of the Congress, and secondly, it would be difficult to ignore and override Muslim led oppositions, as long as the Governors of provinces were in possession of special powers granted to safeguard minority interest.

REFUSAL TO ACCEPT OFFICE

Realising at once that such circumstances would considerably hinder their plans, the Congress played its trump card. It refused to accept office. To the consternation of the Muslims and other minorities, overnight, the Viceroy and the Governors became suppliants. What would the Congress have them do? What assurances did the Congress need? The answer was ready. Give us the undertaking that you will not exercise your special powers and we will accept office. Hastily, the constitutional guardians of minority and other rights jettisoned their trust and, amidst much mutual appreciation of each other's "statesmanship", the Congress and the British Government came into political alliance.

VICTORY NUMBER 1.

But there was still that troublesome first point. The whole game would be up, if purely Hindu Governments took office and in at least three of the six provinces, not a single Muslim had been returned on the Congress ticket and not more than one or two in the others. But what of it? Surely there must be at least one amongst the Muslim members who would be unable to resist the bait of a ministership. They would offer the Ministership, provided he signed the Congress pledge.

OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"After making a series of allegations against the Congress Ministers and Congress High Command, Mr. Jinnah writes:

"Such was the position on the eve of the resignation of the Congress Ministries, a position over which the British people might well ponder. Is it their desire that India should become a totalitarian Hindu State with the central and all the provincial Governments responsible not to their legislatures or to the electorate but to a caucus unknown to the Constitution, the Working Committee of the Congress. They may rest assured that such will be the inevitable result if the Congress demand for the right of framing India's constitution through a constituent assembly is conceded.

Let us consider briefly the implications of this nebulous and impracticable Constituent Assembly. To commence with, the question arises why is this demand made at this particular time. The answer is obvious. The war is to the Working Committee a heavensent means of increasing its rule from over eight provinces to over the whole of India, State and Province. If the British Government are stampeded and fall into the trap under the stress of the critical situation created by the war, India will face a crisis, the result of which no man could prophesy, and I feel certain that Muslim India will never submit to such a position and will be forced to resist it with every means in their power.

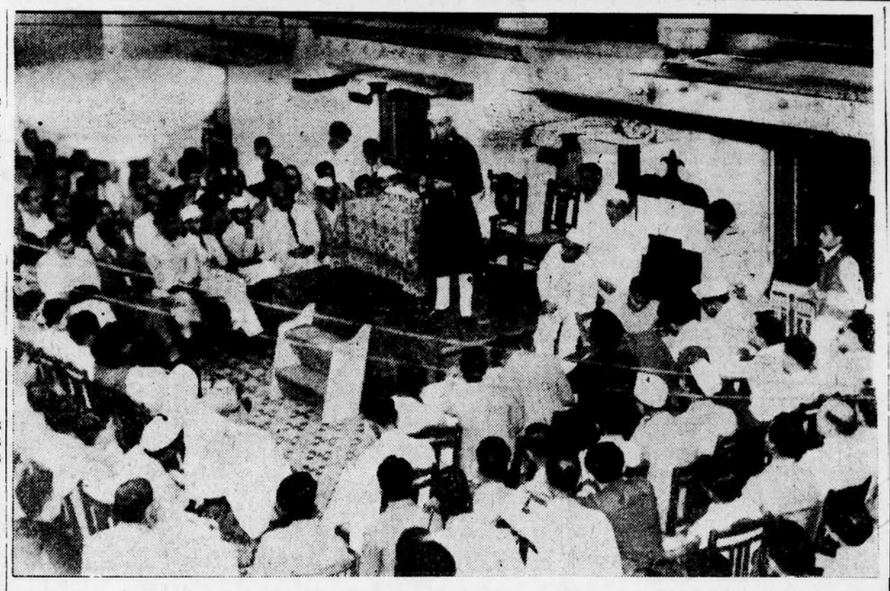
BOGEY OF HINDU RAJ

And of what type of Constitutionalists will this Constituent Assembly consist? There are in India roughly four hundred million souls who, through no fault of their own, are hopelessly illiterate and consequently priest and caste-ridden. They have no real conception of how they are being governed even to-day and it is proposed that to the elected representatives of such, should India's future Constitution be entrusted, is it too much to say that since the vast majority of the elected representatives will be illiterate Hindus, the Constituent Assembly will be under the influence of Gandhi and he and the Congress leaders and the Constitution that will emerge will be as the Working Committee direct.

Thus, through the Constituent Assembly, will the Working Committee attain its ends. British control and commerce will disappear; the Indian States will be abolished; minority opposition will be stifled and a great Hindu nation will emerge governed by its beloved leader Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee.

We have now considered the disease and the symptoms. What is the remedy? (1) The British people must realise that unqualified western democracy is totally unsuited for India and attempts to impose it must cease (2) in India, it must be accepted that "party" Government is not suitable and all Governments, Central or Provincial, must be Governments that represent all sections of the people.

To conclude, a Constitution must be evolved that recognises that there are in India two nations who both must share the governance of their common motherland. In evolving such a Constitution, the Muslims are ready to co-operate with the British Government, the Congress or any party so that the present enmities may cease and India may take its place amongst the great countries of the world.—A.P.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a gathering of Indian Christians at the Instituto Luso Indiano, on Monday evening.

Dr. Khan Sahib To Resume Medical Practice

PESHAWAR, Feb 12

Dr. Khan Sahib, the former Premier of the North West Frontier Province, has decided to restart his medical practice in Peshawar City.

He said that soon after the completion of a house which he is building for himself at Utmanzai, he would resume his professional work at Peshawar.

Dr. Khan Saheb has left for Utmanzai.—A. P.

KARACHI, Feb. 13.—Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, and Miran Mohmad Shah, the Speaker of the Sind Assembly left for Bombay to-day to attend a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University.—United Press.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Extract from the "New York Times" of December 31st March has just come to hand:

"The Holland America liner Volendam arrived here yesterday from Rotterdam with 78 passengers, including Bhicco Batlivala, Indian nationalist; Julius Priever exiled German conductor; thirty-five members of the Joos Ballet troupe and 480 German refugees." Strange company!

* * * *

"Miss Batlivala said that she did not think Russia would attempt to step into India."

* * * *

A picture of Miss Bhicoo, (alias Bee, alias Bhichaiji) Batlivala appears, which is by Times Wide World and under it appears the caption: "Bhicco Batlivala, a supporter of Mahatma Ghandhi." The spelling is not mine, nor the qualification. Once I suggested to Bhicoo that she should in keeping with her mood call herself Shrimati Bhicoo Devi.

* * * *

And to think that this is the little girl, who knew Debrett by heart.

* * * *

Nearer home, I see another little girl, who may make a name for herself in athletics, or if she has a little ambition, even in pictures. She has a most photogenic phase. Her name is Miss Moir, and she ran away with the broad jump at the Olympics.

* * * *

I once told one of the Censorial authorities that I was almost hurt to find that my letters from abroad were not "opened by Censor." To-day I received my first "opened by Censor" letter. It was the spring list of Messrs. J. M. Dent and Sons, the publishers.

* * * *

What is the difference between Censor and Census? A Census is merely the record of the number of people alive at a particular time. A Censor makes sure that when this information is received, it is not conveyed by anyone else.

WARNING TO JAIPUR LAWYERS

JAIPUR, Feb. 6.

The Publicity Officer, Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal, writes:—

Recording a strong opposition against the Judicial Department Notification dated the 18th January, 1940, regulating the conduct of legal practitioners in Jaipur State, the local Bar Association passed a resolution at its extraordinary General Meeting held on the 5th instant.

It may be recalled that a Notification was recently issued by the Judicial Department that any person enrolled as a legal practitioner shall be liable to be suspended or removed from practice if he brings into hatred or excites disaffection towards the Ruler of the Jaipur State, or the Darbar and if he promotes feelings of enmity between the different classes of the subjects of the State.

Warrant Against Labour Leader

DALTONGANJ (Bihar)
February 12.

The District Magistrate of Palamau has issued an arrest warrant against Mr. Basawan Singh labour leader, under section 32 of the Police Act for taking out a procession at Japla on the "Independence Day" in contravention of the police order to the contrary then in force in that area.—United Press.

Professor A. K. Turai, the famous Indian Astrologer of Punjab has come to Bombay for a short stay and is putting up in Sahajahn Palace Hotel near Mohamadali Road, Crowford Market. The Professor, it is understood, will leave Bombay in the next week, for Punjab.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

JIM! JIM WADE!
NOW'S MY CHANCE! IF HE FORGETS ABOUT ME...
LOOK, DONAVAN! THERE!
6-28
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